The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2289. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Inquiry into the Affairs of the Navy-yards.

Refusal of the Senate to Table the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Getting Down the Diplomatic Appropriations in the House.

The Cuban Correspondence—Anecdote Justice of Kansas—Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel John Harris, of the Marine Corps, to be Colonel, vice Harbour, deceased.

The charges upon which Mr. SHERMAN, yesterday, obtained a Committee of Investigation relative to Navy-yard affairs, are specific and very serious. Corruption is distinctly charged by a responsible party in the awards of machinery contracts. It is charged also that a member of Congress received five thousand dollars for influencing a contract, and that in one case, at least, a lowest bid was absolutely suppressed altogether in the Navy Department. Affidavits from different parties declare that they have been compelled to pay a per centage of their wages to master mechanics in the New-York Navy-yard to get employment. Extraordinary developments are promised.

The House, to-day, struck the Persian Mission out of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Rome will probably be saved in the same way. S.

FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Commissioner of Patents is engaged in hearing arguments in the case of an application for the extension of the patent granted in 1845 to Mr. McCORMICK for his reaper, which is now opposed by other reapers and manufacturers of machine reapers. The room, this morning, was crowded with gentlemen particularly interested in the matter.

Captain LEMAX, of the Third Artillery, has resigned his commission.

Political divisions do not interfere with the social enjoyments of Governor SEWARD. He entertained at dinner to-day a number of guests; among them Secretary FLOYD and Senator CRITTENDEN and their wives.

The Board of Naval Engineers, consisting of Messrs. MAGRUDER, WOOD, KING, and ISHERWOOD, are making experiments with MILLER'S patent surface condenser at the Washington Navy-Yard.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House requesting the President to communicate to that body the correspondence between this Government and France and England in relation to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, has reported to the President that it does not appear from the files and records of the State Department that any such correspondence has taken place. The only correspondence between this Government and those of France and England relative to the Island of Cuba is that which occurred between the Secretary of State and Count DE SARTIGES and Mr. CRAMPTON, the French and British Ministers, which was communicated to the Senate with the President's Message on the 6th of January, 1858.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed Mr. ISAAC BAKER as Associate Justice of Kansas. It will be recollected that he was removed from the same position by President PIERCE, at the time Mr. REEDER was displaced as Governor of that Territory.

The nomination of TOWNSEND HARRIS as Minister to Japan was again taken up, but its consideration postponed. It is a matter of remark and surprise why he is not confirmed, as almost everybody seems to be favorable to him.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HARRIS was confirmed as Colonel in place of Brigadier-General HENDERSON, the deceased, Colonel commandant of the Marine Corps. Several others, consequent upon promotion in that branch of the service, were also confirmed.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution, has informed the House that there is no evidence in the Department tending to show that non-Episcopal chaplains in the Navy are required by the officers to use the Episcopal form of service.

XXXVth CONGRESS.—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for Spanish returns of all the articles exported and imported from Cuba at all the ports in the United States during the past five years.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, brought up the Invalid Pension bill. This appropriation about $266,000; also reduces the provisions of 1858, for the prevention of fraud: also provides that after July 1, of the present year, the Pension agencies shall be abolished, and that their duties shall be performed under the Sub-Treasury regulations, with the view to save the cost of such agencies.

The bill was eventually laid aside till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, the joint resolution authorizing the President to restore the naval officers detached by the Naval Retiring Board, to the same rank as if they had not been detached, was referred to the Naval Committee.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. BIGLER'S motion to lay it on the table was negatived by 30 against 19.

AYES—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Reid, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Yulee—19.

NOES—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Ark., Jones, Kennedy, King, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson, Wright—30.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, on request, withdrew his motion to recommit, whereon the vote recurred on Mr. PUGH'S amendment that the line shall stop at the eastern margin of California.

The rest of the day until 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session, was occupied in a discussion on Mr. PUGH'S amendment, relative to the constitutionality of carrying the road within the limits of the States, in which Messrs. PUGH, SIMMONS, BENJAMIN and DAVIS participated. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill recognizing, ratifying and confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company the transfer of the lands heretofore granted by Congress to those States along the route, for railroad purposes, and extending the time for the completion of the road to 1865. It was stated, in explanation, that said transfer by the Legislatures of Mississippi and Alabama, it had been judicially decided, was not in accordance with the act of Congress. Hence the introduction of this bill to legalize it.

The bill was passed.

Mr. COBB reported a bill amendatory of the Preemption laws. He said its object was to prevent frauds. Sometimes settlers remain on the land only one day, and then sell to speculators. The bill requires the former to actually occupy it for three months, and is for the benefit of actual settlers.

Messrs. WARBURN, of Illinois, and WALDRON objected to the consideration of the subject at this time, as the bill proposed the repealing and entire change of all the preemption laws.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that no public lands shall be offered for sale by proclamation of the President until the surveys thereof shall have been filed in the land office for at least ten years.

An unsuccessful motion to table the bill resulted in Yeas, 44; Nays, 120.

Further proceedings were stayed by the expiration of the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. HAVEN, of New-York, the Senate bill making an appropriation for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House went into Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, described the position and resources of Cuba, and said our hand must and will rest upon it. The importance of its acquisition has been attested by every Administration for the last thirty years. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1823 asserted that its commanding position gives it a control over our commerce, which rendered it indispensable for the United States to acquire it. HENRY CLAY announced a similar conclusion, which has been concurred in by EDWARD EVERETT and every Secretary of State from that date down to the present time. He proceeded to show that every part of the Confederacy was interested in the commerce of Cuba, and that it is only by its acquisition that we can strike down the shackles which now restrain trade with that island. If under the present oppressive system her industrial energies are so great, who can calculate what would be their value under the free intercommunication known to our country? Slavery, as existing in Cuba, was not so revolting as has been described, nor were the free population so incapable of self-government as has been so repeatedly stated.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether Mr. KEITT desired to seize Cuba because her system of Government was not in accordance with his views?

Mr. KEITT replied that he did not believe it could be done by purchase. The tradition and pride of Spain defeated all negotiations to that view. He thought there was ample reason to believe that France and England are in close alliance, but this should not influence our conduct with respect to Cuba. There is a long catalogue of aggressions and wrongs to our flag, and insults to our honor, in consequence of which we have a right to declare war against Spain. We must have Cuba, which is a barrier in our path of progress, and hold it we must for the benefit of our commerce. Whatever stands in the way of our progress must be removed. The great American heart beats responsive to territorial expansion.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, the appropriation for a salary to our Minister to Persia was stricken out.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, said our diplomatic system is a humbug, and more for the benefit of placemen, than conducting negotiations with foreign Governments.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to strike out the appropriations for the salaries of all Ministers and Commissioners.

At the request of Mr. CLARK, of New-York, he excepted the Minister to Spain.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, favored dispensing with the Ministers. The commercial duties are discharged by Consuls, and if it is necessary to make a treaty it can be done by special Minister or here at Washington. He wished to see how much sincerity there is in the gentlemen who talk so much about the necessity of a reform in the public expenditures.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, opposed the amendment. He could see no good result from its adoption.

Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, said the bill appropriates about $500,000. It was time a reform in the expenditures was made. He appealed to all friends of economy to come up to the work.

Mr. LOVEJOY'S amendment was rejected, by 12 majority.

Mr. GARNETT moved to strike out the mission to Rome—like that proposed to Pekin, a job or pleasant place to be disposed of by the Administration in power. The imports from Rome were essential oils and rags. France and England have no Minister at Rome. The amendment was carried.

On motion of Mr. CURRY, the Mission to Switzerland was stricken out.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, was glad to see symptoms of economy among the Republicans. They had formerly voted for the French Spoliation bill and other enormities. Their reform had not commenced in the right place.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said that the bill had not come before the House yet. He trusted the Republicans would appreciate and learn something from Mr. BARKSDALE'S lecture. They would see how Democrats regarded Republican votes for appropriation bills. It sometimes happened that the Democrats are short and hard-pushed to pass bills, when Republicans give them the necessary votes.

Mr. BARKSDALE asked whether he understood the Republicans as extending an act of courtesy in voting for extravagant expenditures.

Mr. STANTON replied, for his part he did not vote for them.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said, all those who believed the expenditures extravagant should conscientiously vote against them.

Mr. STANTON remarked, in this Republican Government the people hold parties responsible.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the pending bill was laid aside and the President's Message taken up.

A recess was then taken till 7 o'clock, for the purpose of general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, replied to the remarks of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, and Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, saying, that the Republicans had lost much of their strength in the last Autumn elections. Hereafter, the conservative men of the Union will refuse to coalesce with them. If a National ticket could be formed on the Compromise measures of 1850, there would be some hope of a return of well-regulated prosperity to the country. The new party, which Mr. WASHBURN here led into the field under the banner of Senator SEWARD, was based on a single idea, and that was sectional. It would be in 1860 not much larger nor more respectable than the Abolition Party of 1852, which supported Mr. HALE for the Presidency.

Mr. MARSHALL denounced Democratic squatter sovereignty, and would not give the toss of a copper between it and the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. GREEN, of Virginia, obtained permission to print a speech on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, not wishing orally to inflict it on Committee.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, believed that it was decided that a majority of the House were in favor of a Pacific Railroad, and were not for jarring interests, or creating rivalry between the North and South. The bill for the railroad purpose could easily be passed. He favored the measure as of national concern, without advocating any particular route, and argued that common interests, founded on widely extended commerce and intercourse, were essential to the preservation of the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, intended to make a speech, but if the Committee permit he would forego that privilege and print it.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, entering the hall, objected. He said there were many abuses here, and among them is that of publishing and sending to the country what purports to be speeches delivered in the House, nobody hearing or knowing what is in them.

Mr. PALMER, of New-York, remarked to Mr. BURNETT, that gentlemen were well aware that they would have to speak to small audiences, so they preferred to address their views through the Press to their constituencies.

Mr. BURNETT said that he would be the last man wanting in courtesy. Why did he vote against night Sessions? Because it was degrading to the dignity of the House, and converted Congress into a mere debating club for sending out party speeches for home consumption.

Mr. ANDREWS commenced his speech, when Mr. BURNETT retired from the hall.

Mr. ANDREWS combatted Mr. BOYCE'S Free-Trade report of last session, and advocated such a policy as would stimulate domestic labor.

At 9½ P. M. the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

No. 44.—Hiram Barber *vs.* Hulah A. Barber, by next friend, George Crunkhite. Argued for the appellant, and submitted on printed argument for the appellee.

No. 23.—The United States *vs.* Sherman M. Booth. Cause argued for plaintiff.

No. 46.—Enoch McCarty *vs.* Guernsey Y. Roots *et al.* Argued for defendants, and submitted on printed argument for plaintiff.

From Boston.

SALE OF THE BAY-STATE MILLS PROPERTY—HARNDEN'S EXPRESS ROBBED—STATUE OF WEBSTER, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The property of the Bay-State Mills, in Lawrence, was sold at auction, to-day, for $500,000. The Washington Mills Company, successors the Bay-State Company, were the purchasers.

HARNDEN & Co.'s express office, at Providence, was entered early this morning, and the safe carried off, though it requires the strength of at least three men to move it. It was afterwards found a mile and a half away, broken open and rifled. It contained miscellaneous articles of a value not yet known. The robbers got $1,000 in silver from the office, but overlooked $7,000 in gold.

The bronze statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, made for the citizens of Boston by HIRAM POWERS, arrived to-day in the bark *Lucy Francis*, from Leghorn.

Young WALSH, who shot Miss WHITING in South Franklin, on Monday night, fled to the woods, where his body was found yesterday. He had shot himself dead.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, of the 13th, says, that Judge WILLIAMS, of Fort Scott, has just arrived *en route* to confer with Governor MEDARY concerning the troubles in Southern Kansas. He represents the neighborhood of Fort Scott to be under a reign of terror. Business was suspended and the women and children had been removed to places of safety. The citizens were under arms and on guard day and night.

Congressional Nomination in New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Republicans of the Second District nominated, to-day, MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, for Congress. He received 99 votes, against 88 for all others. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

Death of the Hon. James E. Belser.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The Hon. JAMES E. BELSER died at Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday afternoon.

Heavy Forgery at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 19.

A man calling himself JOSEPH NORTON, from New-Orleans, last Friday, passed to W. E. BASSET, of this place, a forged check, purporting to be signed by EDMUNDS, BROWN & Co., on the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans, and certified to by that bank. He got for this check $1,200 in money, $2,000 in bonds of the Hardin County Railroad, and BASSET'S note for the balance. He also disposed of other small forged checks. He has not yet been arrested.

Additional from California by the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

We glean from the San Francisco journal received from the Overland Mail some further items of news. There had been a riot at Sacramento among some settlers, in consequence of the refusal of Judge TERRY to grant a writ of error from the State to the Federal Court, in the case of FREMON *vs.* COVERS. On the night of the 23d December the Police of San Francisco made a descent upon one of the richest gambling houses in the city and arrested seven gamblers.

JAMES ORR, of the firm of MCCORMICK & Co., of San Francisco, has married the daughter of Captain MCCORMICK, who is one of the richest merchants of the city. The wedding was a grand affair.

In the case of the steamship *Hermann*, the United States Commissioner decided in favor of the libelants, and recommended a decree for three months, additional wages, amounting to $19,000.

Advices from Oregon announce the resignation of Chief Justice WILLIAMS and of JAMES GOLDSMITH, register of Oregon City Land Office. The Oregon Legislature assembled Dec. 6.

The *Rhea Anderson*, the first ocean steamer built on the Pacific coast, was launched at Portland Nov. 27.

The Territorial Legislature of Washington convened Dec. 6.

HENRY OWNBY, American Ex-Consul at Tapéte, had arrived at Honolulu. He announces a change in the Governorship at Tapéte. The new Governor had removed the military, making the port a civil one, and abrogating the obnoxious laws respecting shipping.

Colonel HOFFMAN, with one company of the Sixth Regiment, had arrived at Los Angeles. The Colonel left immediately for the Mojave country.

The keeper of the mail station near Fort Tejon had been murdered by Mexicans, who also stole eight mules. The mail coach, in consequence, had to be hauled fifteen miles by one mule. Colonel VINEYARD, the Indian Agent, and Dr. DUTTENHOFF, American Consul at El Paso, came passengers on the train, and will proceed immediately to Washington.

[Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbus*, Captain BERRY, arrived here at 12 o'clock this noon.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf yesterday.

The United States mail steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this mornin. All well.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Report of Drs. Beale and Mott as to the Cause of Mr. Whitney's Death—Prolonged Debate—The Subject Laid on the Table—Election of Officers.

A special meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held last night in the small chapel of the University for the purpose of completing the election of officers for the current year, and the year next succeeding, there having been a failure at the previous meeting to elect the entire list by three Vice-Presidents, one member of the Committee on Ethics, two members of the Committee on Education, and one Trustee. The attendance was unusually large. Dr. BATCHELDER, the President for the past year, occupied the Chair. The list of officers, as thus perfected, is as follows:

President—Dr. JOHN WATSON.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. Joel Foster, S. C. Foster, and Gurdon Buck.

Recording Secretary—Dr. T. G. Thomas.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. W. Greene.

Treasurer—Dr. J. O. Pond.

Trustees—Drs. Kissam, Smith, Anderson, Wood, and Hubbard.

Committee on Admissions—Drs. Henchell, Minor, Purple, Van Kleek, and Bulkley.

Committee on Ethics—Drs. Wood, Smith, Bulkley, Ogden, and Warren.

Committee on Medical Education—Drs. Wood, Clark, Smith, Hayward, and Peasely.

Having transacted all the business for which the special meeting had been convened, the members reorganized to hold their regular semi-monthly reunion. Doctor BATCHELDER, the retiring President, delivered a brief valedictory, in which he glanced cursorily at the leading events in the history of the Academy during his term of office, and expressed his warm sense of the uninterrupted good feeling and friendly relations which has characterized his inter course with all the members.

Doctor KISSAM introduced Doctor JOHN WATSON, who, in conformity with the recent modifications of the Charter, is elected for two years.

Doctor WATSON read an introductory address, in the course of which special allusion was made to the question of sanitary reform, and the wish was expressed, not only that municipal officers, created to preserve the public health, be administered by competent medical men, but that the position of health-officer to this port be not in future conferred on some small politician selected from the rural districts, and as unknown to science as to fame. The paper abounded in practical suggestions. On motion of Dr. DETMOLD, the Academy took up the subject in order for the evening's discussion, viz.: The question as to the efficacy of the probang in the treatment of pulmonary affections, as connected with the case of the late SAMUEL S. WHITNEY.

Dr. HORACE H. GREEN, at the suggestion of the President, repeated in substance his statement published in the TIMES of the 7th inst., as to the circumstances attending his knowledge of Mr. WHITNEY, and the mode in which he had operated on him.

Dr. FOY, who was present with Dr. GREEN on the 14th of last December, the occasion of Mr. WHITNEY'S last visit to him, and of the occurrence which has given rise to so much comment, confirmed Dr. GREEN'S narrative in every particular. The irritation after the passing of the probang into the throat was not greater than what he himself (Dr. F.) had suffered from having the uvula touched with nitrate of silver. When Mr. WHITNEY left the office he did not appear to be suffering under any inconvenience. [Applause, which was instantaneously suppressed.]

Dr. BEALES then rose and said, that if, on the present occasion, he should be found taking a position antagonistic to Dr. GREEN, he had abundant evidence to prove that he had not voluntarily assumed it, but that it had been forced upon him. He then read the following report:

STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF THE LATE MR. SAMUEL S. WHITNEY.

1858, Dec. 14, about 1 P. M.—I was called to see SAMUEL S. WHITNEY; I found him surrounded by several members of his family, in a state of the most intense excitement, suffering and terror; in answer to my inquiries as to what had happened, he answered, "Sit down, Beales, and I will tell you the truth; I was such a fool as to go to Dr. GREEN to be operated upon, and the d—d v—n has killed me."

His countenance was pale and haggard, and had all the appearance of a man whose nervous system had received a severe shock; his breathing was occasionally irregular and almost spasmodic, coughing almost incessantly, and speaking with great difficulty and pain, in a hoarse and unnatural tone of voice; his skin was cold and clammy, and covered with perspiration; the pulse was extremely frequent, feeble, irregular and intermittent; he was excessively restless, not remaining in the same place more than a few minutes at a time; complaining of intense pain in the region of the larynx, shooting through to the cervical vertebræ and down the course of the trachea to the chest; he kept grasping the larynx, and reiterating every few minutes that he was murdered. I endeavored to calm the excitement of the patient and tried to examine his fauces and throat, which appeared in a state of great inflammation. I discovered no lesion, as, in fact, on account of the pain and terror of the patient, the examination was necessarily very imperfect, as he would scarcely allow the spoon to touch his tongue, and I concluded therefore to defer the examination till he should become more quiet. I gradually ascertained, partly from the family and partly from himself, that he had been several times to see Dr. GREEN. On the first occasion his tonsils had been amputated; at a subsequent occasion, ten or twelve days previously, (the exact dates were not told to the relator,) "a hollow tube had been passed into his lungs, and about a successful of solution of nitrate of silver had been injected into them by touching a spring at the top of the tube." Whether this was done more than once the relator does not recollect to have been stated. On the 14th of December, Mr. WHITNEY breakfasted with his family, appearing to be in his usual health. He afterwards went to Dr. GREEN'S office. "The doctor passed an instrument into his throat; and, finding some obstruction, he pushed the instrument with some force. He (Mr. W.) felt something give way, and immediately experienced some pain about the top of the windpipe, and told the Doctor he had hurt him." He returned home, informed the family of what had occurred, and I was called as before stated.

1 P. M.—I saw him with the symptoms and in the state previously described; it was evident that under these circumstances, the only indications that could be followed, were to rally the patient's strength, to produce some reaction, and to moderate the local irritation in the fauces. To this effect I ordered him immediately to be put in bed, bottles of hot water to the feet, with sinapisms to the extremities and chest; and flax-seed poultices to the throat. A teaspoonful of chloric ether, or volatile tincture of valerian in water occasionally, till reaction should be established, and a mixture composed as follows: R. Ol. amygd dulc ℥ ss.; Syrup. Papav. ℥ ss.; Mucilag. g. a. ℥ ss.; Liquor. Potass. 20 drops. Mix. A dessert spoonful to be slowly swallowed occasionally. For nourishment he was allowed arrowroot and flax-seed tea.

Dec. 14, 7 P. M.—Is suffering severe pain, described to be in the larynx, down the course of the trachea to the chest, and round to the cervical vertebræ; pulse 112, feeble and irregular; still excessively restless; cheery symptoms are about the same; insisted on my remaining with him all night. R. Vin. antimonial 1 drachm; Solut. S. Morph. 20 drops; Syrup Gummi ℥ ss.; Aqua Distillat ℥ iij. M. A dessert spoonful every four hours. To inhale the vapor of infusion of flaxseed and poppy heads.

Dec. 15, 3 A. M.—They called me as they observed the face to be swelling. I found extensive emphysema all round the neck, and partially in the face, rather more perceptible on the left side. He had continued exceedingly restless, scarcely dozing for a few minutes; breathing very irregular; pulse 136; urine scanty and very high colored, and turbid. Continues the same remedies and nourishment.

1 P. M.—Heat of surface more natural, scarcely any pain in the chest. Emphysema very much increased round the throat and face, and extending down the chest. Has not slept; has taken scarcely any nourishment, on account of the pain in swallowing; could not continue the inhalations, although they rather relieved him temporarily. Awaiting Solomon to be applied to throat and chest.

Dec. 16, 9 P. M.—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT now him, in consultation with me. Is decidedly worse. Emphysema very much increased; head and face enormously swollen; it has extended all over the chest, but more on the right side; breathing somewhat labored; pulse very feeble, irregular, and 132; skin is again covered with clammy perspiration, and about the neck and chest of a purplish, erysipelatous appearance; does not particularly complain of pain, except on talking or swallowing. Dr. MOTT gave a very unfavorable prognosis. Continue anodynes and take occasionally a teaspoonful of an associated tincture of valerian.

Dec. 16, 6 A. M.—Upon the whole has passed a more comfortable night; symptoms are all a shade better; the emphysema rather less in the face, but the throat and chest are enormous; the mammæ resembling those of a stout nursing woman. Continues wine whey.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. The emphysema extends to Poupart's ligament on the right side, but only as low as the umbilicus on the left; cough less frequent except when he swallows; pulse 128 and rather firmer. Same remedies and nourishment.

9 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. Is not so well—emphysema less swelling increasing; cannot open his eyes till the air is carefully excluded; that of the chest and abdomen still more swollen; pulse more feeble, 122, although he has taken nourishment more freely. Same remedies.

Dec. 17, 6 A. M.—Has slept more during the night, sometimes for nearly an hour at a time; has taken more nourishment, but there begins to be considerable mucous secretion, which interrupts his respiration more than any great tendency to gurgling. Pulse very irregular and feeble; the slightest movement increases its frequency; it averages about 136.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. There is no observable change in the symptoms, although he says he feels more comfortable. Several attempts have been made from time to time to examine the fauces and adjacent parts, but the excessive swelling rendered them useless.

9 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. There is again a slight lull in the symptoms, excepting the pulse, which is extremely irregular, and 128. Same remedies.

Dec. 18, 6 A. M.—Has passed the best night since the attack; there is a decided improvement in all his symptoms; emphysema slightly subsiding; pulse 90; is rather more hopeful.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. We consider him decidedly improving; all the symptoms are milder; he is slightly flighty from the effects of anodyne.

Dec. 18, 9 P. M.—Is not so well again, without any other apparent cause than he would get up during my absence, and sit for about an hour in a chair; the pulse is not more frequent and irregular; the difficulty of swallowing is also evidently increasing; the attempts to do so bringing on coughing, partial strangulation, and some regurgitation of the fluid.

Dec. 19, 6 A. M.—Passed a very bad night, principally owing to the great increase of the mucous secretion. That keeps him constantly coughing and expectorating, which he does with great difficulty and pain. The pulse is very frequent, feeble and excessively irregular. Take half the dose of the anodyne at a time. R. ammoniacum, gr. iv., emuls. amygd D. 1os., every four hours, in place of the tinct. valerian voiat. every four hours. Although it is certain that there is some serious lesion in the vicinity of the glottis, yet it is utterly impossible to ascertain the exact nature of the morbid changes. The emphysema has rather subsided about the upper part of the face, so that he can partially open his eyes.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. Has slightly rallied, but the mucous secretion is increasing, the cough more frequent, and difficulty of swallowing greater; bowels have not acted for three days. Continue remedies; injection; give as much nourishment as possible.

9 P. M.—All his symptoms much worse; pulse more feeble, 130; difficulty of swallowing, with the coughing and strangulation very much increased; consequently has not been able to take so much nourishment.

Dec. 20, 6 A. M.—Has passed a very bad night; breathing labored, and all the symptoms of swallowing increasing; the emphysema rapidly disappearing from the face and throat; the abdomen distended and tympanitic; injection did not operate; a table spoonful of castor oil.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. All the symptoms gradually becoming more serious.

10 P. M.—Is very much worse in every respect; respiration excessively labored; the slightest attempt to deglutition threatens suffocation from the accumulation of mucous; can with difficulty be induced to swallow; the oil operated twice, and he was excessively exhausted; pulse extremely feeble and irregular; 128; he is evidently sinking.

Dec. 21, 7 A. M.—During the night he became rapidly worse; did not swallow after 2 A. M., and died rather suddenly at 5 A. M., partly from exhaustion and partly by Asphyxia.

NOTE.—A number of trifling circumstances, such as the varying appearance of the urine, the occasional slight change in the symptoms, &c., &c., as not throwing additional light on the case, have been omitted, in order not to make the statement too prolong.

J. C. BEALES, M. D.

Signed as follows:

"As far as relates to this case from the time I was called in, it is a faithful narrative." VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

I certify this to be a faithful copy of the original, signed by Dr. MOTT and myself.

J. C. BEALES, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.

POST-MORTEM OF S. S. WHITNEY.

Twenty hours after death; nothing peculiar in the appearance of the body; rigor mortis quite moderate. On making an incision from under the chin in the mesial line of the sternum, it was remarked that the anterior projection of the thyroid cartilage was more than ordinary; directly as the knife divided the deep cervical fascia on the left side of the thyroid cartilage, pus issued out. A little further division opened into a cavity containing pus, about the size of a large hen's egg, and extending a little in front of the pharynx, and downward behind and below the thyroid cartilage. At the upper and posterior part of this abscess there was an opening into the pharynx large enough to admit the end of the forefinger. The abscess was lined by a large quantity of destroyed filamentous tissue, hanging from different parts of it like wetted tow. The entrance into the œsophagus, immediately below this, was perfectly sound, internally and externally. The larynx was now laid open from behind and at the first glimpse a red spot, about the size and shape of a grain of wheat, on the left side, a little below the left chorda vocalis, and running longitudinally, led us to exclaim, "There is the point of laceration of the mucous membrane, by which the air has escaped into the cellular tissue, to constitute the emphysema." On close inspection and wiping the part with a sponge, no abrasion nor aperture could be discovered. Every other part of the larynx and trachea, as far as removed, presented on its internal surface a perfectly normal appearance. Indeed, we all remarked that we had never seen a larynx and trachea more natural and healthy. We next concluded to have a look at the bronchi and lungs. Perhaps about an inch above the division of the trachea, the most beautiful vermilion redness that we ever saw in the mucous surface commenced, and extended into each bronchus, but greatest in the left, and reached down to each lung. Over this peculiar redness there was a cloudy shade, which vanished after a short exposure to the air. On opening the pleura, the upper lobe of the left side at first glance seemed covered with taisk white pus. But on closer examination it proved to be soft sinamous-like fibrin, easily rubbed off. This, on the side and posterior part, connected that lobe in patches to the pleura costalis. These imperfect adhesions were easily broken down with the fingers. The whole of the upper part of this lobe was very red, and very solid—hepatized. Just at the root, or at the commencement of the bronchial ramifications, there was an open cavity, about the size of a small black walnut, of a reddish-brown color, and irregular villous surface, as though a slough had separated. At the upper and anterior part of this cavity, there was a small aperture, through which pleura. This lobe was not tied in different directions, but no tubercles could be found. The lower lobe was perfectly healthy. The redness of the mucous membrane of the right bronchus extended to the lung of that side, but the three lobes were perfectly normal. There was no old adhesions on either side of the cavity of the chest. Some little appearance of the emphysema remained over the body.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
J. C. BEALES, M. D.,
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

Dr. BEALES proceeded to amplify and illustrate the reasonings of this statement. He expressed the belief that the cavity found in the lung was not tuberculous, and asserted his opinion to be that the operation of introducing the tube into the larynx and down the trachea is one at all times attended with the most imperative risk to the patient, and he had never seen or heard of a case of phthisis that had been cured by it. Lesion of the pharynx was, he said, the immediate and direct cause of Mr. WHITNEY'S death.

Dr. GREEN vindicated himself from any insinuation that he had shown an anxiety to withhold the post-mortem examination from the public, and declared that he had only refused to let the newspapers have it because of Dr. MOTT'S earnest request. He proceeded to show that the description of the cavity on the lung in the statement read by Dr. BEALES, was in perfect accordance with the description by an eminent pathologist, of one of the varieties of tubercular cavity. As to the alleged inefficacy of the operation of injection by the probang, it was an operation now in universal practice, and formed the topic of the deliberations of the French Academy during the last five days of its last session in Paris, and it was admitted unanimously that this operation was not only performed with certainty, but that great practically beneficial results followed from it.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT concurred in the statement read by Dr. BEALES, and said he was answerable for it from beginning to end.

Dr. JAS. R. WOOD moved the reference of the subject to a Special Committee.

Dr. BARKER moved to amend by resuming the discussion in open session at the next meeting of the Academy.

Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT was called on for his statement, and, though not a member, was granted the privilege of presenting his view of the facts, which he did, and confirmed the record of the *post-mortem* examination.

After some further discussion, involving the question as to whether the cause of death had been accurately set forth in the City Inspector's certificate, a motion to adjourn was made and lost.

Dr. BARKER'S amendment to Dr. WOOD'S motion, and the motion itself, were then put severally and lost; after which a proposition was made to lay the whole subject on the table, and carried by a good majority. The Academy then adjourned.

A Canal meeting was held of Higginsville, N. Y., Jan. 7, to adopt measures to secure the enlargement of the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal.

Pay of the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The compensation allowed by law to the subordinate officers of our Navy appears to be inadequate, and claims the serious effort of every friend of the Navy to effect an increase. The commanders receive $2,500 per annum, the lieutenants, $1,500 per annum, the past midshipmen $750, the midshipmen $400, the clerks $500, and the forward officers $600. Besides this compensation, every officer is entitled to one ration, amounting to 25 cents per day, and the forward officers receive an additional pay of two per cent. for every year's sea service. Although this may appear small at first, yet for a forward officer of ten years' sea service, it will amount to $150 per annum more each year. It will thus be seen that every one of these officers is expected to clothe and support himself, his family if he have any, and to provide for all his wants out of this small compensation. It is absurd to suppose that an officer can provide for himself on board his ship, an expensive uniform and other clothing, his mess-table and other attendance, and at the same time maintain a family at home, with house-rent, clothing, provisions and schooling, to be paid for at the present exorbitant prices.

The Government ought to provide liberally for the compensation of all officers, so that no distinctions of wealth and poverty may exist among them. Doubtless, the rate of pay fixed by law was perhaps ample to secure a liberal compensation when the law was passed; but that was many years ago, and the expense now are greatly increased in every item. Government has already raised the pay of the officers of the Army and Marine Corps;—why should not the same considerations, which prompted the necessary and proper increase in these, be extended also to the officers of the Navy? The Marine officers and Navy officers are serving both together on board the same ships, and still there is a difference in their rations, that of a Marine officer being 30 cents per day, and that of a Navy officer only 25 cents. A young midshipman, when he enters the service, receives $400 per annum, and a passed midshipman $750; but though they are generally young men, and single at that, yet the great expense of uniform, and the cost of the mess table, in the style which custom requires, absorbs all their compensation, leaving them nothing to lay up for the future. Clerks are no better situated; they are generally considered as civil officers, and only receive the small compensation of $500 per annum as clerk to a commander of a vessel. The clerks to Pursers receive different compensations; in ships-of-the-line $700 per annum, in frigates $600, and in sloops or smaller vessels, $400 per annum. Their duties are of a higher importance, and they have a greater responsibility. The whole charge of the Purser's stores falls on them, and they naturally are required to be good accountants. They are generally married men, and have to support, the same as other officers of a higher grade, two establishments—one on board with an expensive uniform and mess; the other on shore for their family and children, if any. Does it seem reasonable that on an annual pay of $400 can support this. Why cannot their pay be made equal to that of a forward officer at least? Is the clerk's duty not equally required? and, as a man of family, does he not equally as well require the salary for the support of them. The pay of a forward officer is $600, and with the extra per centage it generally amounts to over $1,000. Now if it was necessary some time ago to raise their pay to this amount, why not raise the pay of the others likewise. Does a forward officer have to support a more expensive uniform or a better mess-table than a clerk? Does he have to maintain and educate his family in a better style than a clerk?

Furthermore, a clerk after returning from a cruise has to leave the service—he receives no further compensation, and has to look for another employ. Not even the same inducements are held out to him that are to a common sailor—namely, that if he returns in the service within the space of three months, he receives the pay for that time. No—he is forced to leave and has to trust to fortune for further employ. By being away from home for two or three years on a cruise, he naturally loses the interest and tact for being employed ashore, and has to fit himself fresh again for his former business, because the whole past three years were lost to him entirely. If Government expects to retain the services of men who know their duties and are honest and capable to perform them as such, it would be more advisable to establish a grade of clerks and give them

The New-York Times, Thursday, Jan 30, 1862

THE COMING EUROPEAN WAR.

Progress of the Events Rendering Certain a Speedy Outbreak—Opinions of Leading Journals—Preparations at Portsmouth.

Our usual large news was added from Melbourne for the steamer of the 1st inst., which reached Southampton on the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., and arrived at Liverpool, with 83,973 ounces, on the evening of the 2d inst.

The Empress Eugenie has just given birth to a prince, who is proclaimed, from the Governor to the Bishop, heir apparent to the throne, with the title of Prince Imperial. The Empress Eugenie is now in her 26th year, and the Emperor in his 54th.

The Empress left Paris on the 27th ult. for Compiegne, to be present at the grand hunting party given by the Emperor on the 28th, in honor of the Prince Imperial's birth.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, Dec. 25:

"There is no reason to conceal the fact that the Emperor's speech has produced a painful impression. You are aware that the festival closed on the 24th, and that the Emperor was to receive the Corps Legislatif on the 25th. Now, the Emperor's speech was delivered on the 24th, and the Corps Legislatif was to be received on the 25th, so that the speech was delivered on the eve of the day on which it was to be received. Under these circumstances, the speech was considered as a menace to the Corps Legislatif, and as a sort of intimation that it was to be dissolved. Such, at least, was the interpretation put upon it by the public, and the Corps Legislatif itself was of the same opinion. The speech was received in profound silence, and the Corps Legislatif has since shown its sense of the manner in which it was treated by the Emperor. The Corps Legislatif has appointed a committee to draw up the address in answer to the speech, and the committee has chosen for its president M. Billault, who is the most distinguished orator of the Opposition. The address has been drawn up, and will be presented to the Emperor on the 1st of January. It is couched in the most respectful terms, and contains no allusion to the speech. The Corps Legislatif has thus shown that it is not to be trifled with, and that it will not submit to be treated as a cipher. The Emperor has, on his part, shown that he is not to be dictated to, and that he will not submit to be thwarted in the exercise of his prerogative. The Corps Legislatif has, however, the right of refusing the budget, and this is the only weapon which it has to use against the Emperor. It is not likely that it will use it, but it is certain that it will not submit to be treated with contempt. The Emperor has, on the other hand, shown that he will not submit to be dictated to

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of cf the leading kinds of Provisions and Produce at this city during the past week, as compared with the preceding week, were as follows:

	Last week.	Preceding week.
Flour, bbls.	41,000	41,000
Wheat, bush.	1,000	1,000
Corn, bush.	1,000	1,000
Oats, bush.	1,000	1,000
Barley, bush.	1,000	1,000
Rye, bush.	1,000	1,000
Pork, bbls.	1,000	1,000
Beef, bbls.	1,000	1,000
Cut Meats, pkgs.	1,000	1,000
Lard, kegs.	1,000	1,000
Cheese, boxes.	1,000	1,000
Butter, kegs.	1,000	1,000
Whisky, bbls.	1,000	1,000
Lead, pigs.	1,000	1,000
Tobacco, hhds.	1,000	1,000
Coffee, bags.	1,000	1,000
Sugar, hhds.	1,000	1,000
Molasses, bbls.	1,000	1,000
Rice, tierces.	1,000	1,000
Hides, No.	1,000	1,000
Cotton, bales.	1,000	1,000

The following statement shows the receipts of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Pork, Beef, Cut Meats, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Whisky, Lead, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Hides, Cotton, and Seeds at this city during the past week, as compared with the preceding week

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1859.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 125 cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Oregon Territory, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Sandwich Islands, and wherever a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, in ample time for the Atlantic Mail Steamer, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Mail will be at the Post Office at 1 o'clock.

Those of the public, in a distant waggon, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain in the Army.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and America.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Gentlemen—Happy Man—Man Dear.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kit Carson—Golden Age—To Arkansas Telegraph.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rockwood—Robinson Crusoe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Human Fancier and Ravenswell Troupe.

OLYMPIC BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Christy Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[Corrected to Jan. 20, 1859.]

For Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West City Mail.....½ A. M.
Western Mail, via Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Southern & Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, by the Moses Taylor, leaving to-day, Jan. 20, for Aspinwall, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

The European Mails by the North American, from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday next, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Jan. 5, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings news of unusual interest. The anticipation of a conflict between France and Austria upon the Italian question has suddenly passed from a possibility to a likelihood; inasmuch that the money markets of Paris and London have sunk beneath the panic, and the Press generally concedes the urgency of the symptoms. At the usual *levee* at the Tuileries Jan. 1, the Emperor remarked to Baron Hübner, the Austrian Ambassador, that he regretted their relations were so bad; but that his personal sentiments for the Emperor of Austria were the same as ever. The phrase taking wind, at once caused serious consternation out of doors, which was increased by an official correction issued through the *Constitutionnel*, substituting for the word "bad" the words "not so good as they were," but otherwise accrediting the rumor. It was also stated that on the same occasion the Papal Nuncio had retired disgusted with his chilling reception. These facts, with the ardor of preparations in Sardinia, the movement of Austrian troops into Lombardy, and the intense excitement and indignation of Austrian Italy give color to the fulminations of war. The members of the British Cabinet had been summoned to London. Lord Derby, it was said, desired to have Parliament meet earlier than the time previously fixed. Of general news, there is little of moment. The investigation of the Irish sedition was continued without startling results. A staircase in the Polytechnic Institution, London, broke down on the 1st inst., injuring fifty persons, and killing one child. The Spanish ministry, with the approbation of the Cortes, has announced its final resolution not to part with Cuba. The adjustment of the Spanish difficulties at Tampico is also officially declared. From Cracow we have rumors of a formidable insurrection at that place, in which several Russians were concerned. Its repression is reported. The revolution in Servia was still successful, neither Turkey nor Austria having as yet intervened. Rumors of a revival of the Herat quarrel between Persia and England had come from the East. In India, the Oude campaign of Lord Clyde had been attended with brilliant success, one of the principal rebel leaders having been utterly routed near Futtehpore. The intelligence from Australia is without interest.

By way of Southampton, our Rio dates are to Dec. 11. There is no general or political news. The stock of coffee was 100,000 bags; price for best quality, 4,700 to 4,800 reis.

Several important movements characterized the Congressional proceedings yesterday. In the Senate a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for returns of all the articles exported and imported to and from Cuba, at all the United States ports for the last five years. The Invalid Pension bill was considered, but finally laid aside until to-day. The appropriation for pension purposes is about $800,000, and provision is made for abolishing the pension agencies after the 1st of July—the duties to be performed under Sub-Treasury regulations. The joint resolution authorizing the President to restore officers detached by the Naval Retiring Board was, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Naval Committee. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, the motion pending being that of Mr. Brown to lay it on the table. The Senate refused to do so, by 38 votes against 18. No further action was had. In the House a bill was passed confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company grants of land heretofore made. Mr. Cobb of Alabama, reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill amending the Preemption laws, the object being to prevent fraud by speculators. Mr. Cobb explained that sometimes settlers actually remained on the land but one day, and then disposed of it. The bill requires them to actually occupy it for three months. Some discussion was made as to its immediate consideration, and a motion was made to table it—which, however, was unsuccessful by a decided vote. The expiration of the morning prevented further proceedings relative to the matter. The Senate bill for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats was reported to the Committee of the Whole. The rest of the day session was devoted to the consideration, in Committee, of the Consular and Diplomatic bill. After a speech from Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba at all hazards, the bill under consideration was taken hold of in earnest, and a very praiseworthy desire for economy was exhibited in connection with it. The appropriation for a salary for a Foreign Minister was stricken out. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, proposed to strike out all appropriations for salaries for Ministers and Commissioners, but his motion failed. The Missions to Rome and Switzerland were then stricken out, when the bill was laid aside for other business, and the House adjourned until evening. As agreed upon last week, the House met in the evening for general debate in Committee of the Whole.

The Secretary of State has reported to the President that the only correspondence which has occurred between this Government and those of Europe and Mexico relative to Cuba, is that which occurred between his Department and Count de Sartiges, Minister from France, commenced by the latter on the 6th of January, 1858. This document, the publication of which was asked in the House of Representatives, passed several days ago.

The Legislature keeps busily at work through the greater part of business yet performed is comparatively small. In the Senate yesterday, the bill to regulate the theatres in this City was reported favorably. The resolutions indorsing the action of the Canal Board in calling for aid from the General Government, were also reported favorably. The Canal Appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,500,000, was introduced. The bill, previously noticed, was introduced to amend the Divorce laws. In the Assembly, many petitions were presented from the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, for protection against the imposition of gas companies, and against the removal of the Ballstead from Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The bill to provide compensation for jurors was reported favorably. It is proposed to make the pay a dollar and a half per day. The bill to abolish building associations in Kings County was reported favorably; also the bill to require members of the Legislature to be residents of the districts in which they may be elected. The bill to incorporate the Hahnemann Medical College was passed. Four notices were given of bills to construct new railroads in this City.

The State Military Association met at Albany yesterday, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Major-General H. E. Durya was chosen President. A resolution was adopted recommending the abolition of the office of Inspector-General, as useless and burdensome. The Annual Address was delivered by Colonel Bennett, in the Assembly Chamber, last evening.

A Convention of leading Democrats, composed of delegates from the different Democratic organizations in the County and the Democratic Aldermen and Supervisors, was held, last evening, in Montague Hall, Brooklyn, when a report of a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Driggs, Lawrence, Archer, Finecastle, Parks and McGee, was adopted, uniting the party so far as committees can unite it. The whole matter of difference had dwindled down to the question as to whether the members of the present committees should be candidates for reelection or not. This was settled by the Convention taking the responsibility of requesting them not to stand as candidates—which is equivalent to a command. The Primary meetings were ordered for the 3d of February.

The Tammany wing of the Democratic Party in the City took ground last night in favor of the purchase of Cuba, and of the appropriation of thirty millions of dollars to enable the President to open negotiations. The series of resolutions adopted was very long, and treated the subject historically, politically and philanthropically, as well as from a military point of view. They speak of the subject as the future "test question" of the Party, and urge that all minor issues may be forgotten.

The Academy of Medicine last night, after having completed the election of officers for the next biennial term, took up the report of Drs. Mott and Beale as to the cause of the death of Samuel S. Whitney, and, after a protracted debate, involving not so much the merits of the case as certain subsidiary topics, the whole subject was tabled by a heavy vote.

The Board of Education last evening transacted considerable routine business. The President announced the Standing Committees for 1859 not previously appointed. A Special Committee was appointed to visit Albany as often "as occasion may require," and report to the Board with regard to legislation proposed in relation to school matters in this City.

Resolutions highly complimentary to Governor Morgan, an ex-Commissioner of Emigration, were passed at the meeting of that Board yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that 478 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden during the week ending the 19th inst., making a total for the year of 1,233.

Professor Mitchell delivered the second lecture of his course last evening, in the Academy of Music. The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System, were the subjects discussed. As on Friday evening, the building was crowded.

The Society for the evangelization and civilization of Africa, held a meeting last evening at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, to listen to an address by the Rev. Dr. Pennington. The meeting was not large, but was attended by some of the most influential among the colored people. The Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Mitchell, from Canada, Mr. Prescott, from Iowa, and W. Cland Bourne, also made short addresses.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, affidavits were presented in the case of Amelia Edwards, convicted of counterfeiting, of parties who swore that she was the wife of Edwards, the Brooklyn counterfeiter, and therefore should have the benefit of that rule of law which considers a wife to be under the control of her husband, and therefore not liable for acts done in his presence. Judge Ingersoll, instead of acting upon the affidavits, ordered the persons who made them to come before him, and on examining them it appeared that they had very little knowledge of the relation between the parties, and that it was mainly derived from the woman's own statements since her arrest. The Judge did not consider this sufficient, and ordered the woman to be brought up for sentence to-morrow morning. In the same Court a motion on a case made was argued in an action brought against the Collector to recover back duties paid under protest. The points decided were as to the sufficiency of the protest and its signature, the defendant claiming that it must be signed by the owner of the goods personally.

A young and beautiful girl, named Susan Blake, whose mental faculties were nearly destroyed in consequence of physical injuries received in childhood, left her home in East Nineteenth-street about ten weeks ago. No tidings whatever of her whereabouts, although untiring search was made, reached her family until yesterday. She was found by a Policeman at an early hour in the morning strolling through Eighth-avenue, and was, of course, unable to give any account of herself. Her parents will make every effort to unravel the mystery at present surrounding her prolonged absence.

The General Markets yesterday were remarkably brisk for Cotton, the sales of which reached 7,000 bales, at very firm prices. Flour and Wheat were held higher, with a good inquiry. Corn was in fair request. Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Pork and Lard were freely dealt in. Raisins were actively inquired for. Spices were quiet, having been held above the views of purchasers. The first auction sale of Teas this season passed off yesterday quite satisfactorily. Freights were inactive, with 602 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Cattle Market, yesterday, the "bears" had full sway, and "bulls" and bullocks lost all the ascendency they have slowly and laboriously gained since the low markets prevailing two months and a half ago. The decline from last week's market was nearly or quite 1½c. ₩ lb. on the dressed weight, which is about 15 ₩ cent. The low figures resulted mainly from the oversupply, the receipts of fresh cattle for the week being 3,913, which is 200 more than the weekly average of all last year, while the large amount of dressed meats, brought into the retail market from the country, reduced the demand for live meats very greatly.

A Pitiful Nuisance.

As our Policemen do not seem to be specially oppressed by the weight of their duties toward the criminal population of the City, it may perhaps be possible for them to bestow a little attention upon the vagrant pauperism and misery of the streets. In the bitter days and more bitter nights of the recent "cold term," several human beings, men, women and children, lying in out-houses and open lots of this great Christian City, were literally frozen to death; others were left to suffer for hours the extremity of cold and famine. Had the police patrols, so-called, been really patrolling—had they been pursuing their beats, and inquiring, as it is their duty to do, into what was going on in the haunts of suffering and sin about the outskirts of our prosperous streets and squares, this fearful shame and scandal upon our civilization might have been averted. But, when the outer world is chill and bleak, the pot-house and the corner-shop are comfortable, and it is so much more pleasant to smoke the cigar of meditation than to parade the lanterns of inspection, that the guardians of the City's peace could not find it in their hearts to stir themselves about in the snow and the wind. They are "stars" that shine only in quiet skies. For this, after all, the Commissioners, who pretend to govern, rather than the Police force, ought to be held responsible.

These same Commissioners, too, we have to thank for the continued prevalence of mendicancy in our public streets. When Wall-street and the Banks, and the business world in general, have very laudably retired and disencumbered, they find the great thoroughfares—Broadway, the Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, beset with beggars as numerous as miserable, and almost as importunate as the mendicants of Rome or Naples. Wretched women sit huddled up in filthy rags upon the steps of the shops and the houses, or shiver at the corners, with infants more wretched still, and implore with pitiful whining the alms which can do but little to relieve real suffering, and must do much to foster vicious impostors. It is the duty of the Police to see that these poor creatures are cared for; to deliver the public from the pain of spectacles so disgraceful, and the unhappy beings themselves from so much suffering. If their pleas are false, they merit pity hardly less than if they be true; and in either case it is intolerable that such practices should grow up in a city full of organized charities, and taxed remorselessly for the support of a body of men paid, uniformed and equipped for the supervision of our streets.

The French Emperor and Austria.

If anything could justify a feeling of contempt for a people so brave, liberal and honest as the English, it would be the way in which the Press of Great Britain has dealt with the present Emperor of the French. When the choice of France raised the Prince Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of the Republic, both he, himself, and the institutions he was called to administer were treated by the London journals with sovereign scorn. The President was an imbecile; the Republic an impossibility. When this impossible Republic came to an end by reason of the treachery, cowardice and selfishness of the men who had sworn to maintain it, and the President—reputed imbecile—proved to be the one man capable of crushing the incipient tyranny of an Assembly divided between the design of plunging Europe into a war of propagandism and the dream of reestablishing in France a partisan monarchy, the criticism of London took a new direction. The President had ceased to be a fool only by becoming a villain, and epithets were heaped upon him which bound those who used them, by every consideration of decency and honor, to abstain forever from any notice of or connection with a man so branded with infamy.

But the President, being the chief of a great people, went quietly on his way, and in time became an Emperor; he consolidated his power by consolidating the power of the nation which he ruled, and rapidly rose to the first place among contemporary monarchs. Hardly had the world begun to recognize the extraordinary ability of this new potentate, when England found herself drifted, mainly through the indiscretion or the ignorance of her statesmen, into a collision with the mightiest military monarchy of the earth. It became necessary for her at once to conciliate the cooperation in the impending contest of the French Sovereign; and this necessity had hardly defined itself on the political horizon before the London Press began to speak in courtly, not to say in adulatory, terms of the monarch upon whom they had not a twelvemonth before been pouring the bitterest and the grossest invective. Wisely and valiantly did Napoleon III. assume the lead which the English Ministry virtually thrust upon him in the severest conflict of modern times. Loyally and honorably, as the most malignant of his enemies are forced to admit, did he meet the obligations of the alliance which he formed. He availed himself, of course, as his duty to France required that he should do, of every opportunity afforded by the war in which the Allies engaged, for exalting the *prestige* and establishing the influence of his own Crown and people; and when the chief objects of the contest had been attained, he found himself so completely master of the situation as to be able to dictate peace on his own terms, instead of protracting hostilities beyond the term originally assigned to them by the Cabinet of England as well as by himself. Had he permitted the war with Russia to be continued, Napoleon might, perhaps, have afforded England an occasion for seizing the supremacy which he himself had acquired; and he would certainly have drained France very seriously of her resources, exhausted Russia unnecessarily, and given to the German Powers a preponderance which neither England nor France could wish to see them possess. For him, in these circumstances, to arrest the march of war, with all its waste and all its horrors, was an act of masterly statesmanship and soundest common sense.

It earned for him, however, a fresh accession of spiteful dislike from his neighbors beyond the Channel. They have ever since seized upon every opportunity of displaying towards the French Emperor a rancor of mingled fear, jealousy and hatred, of which we hardly know whether to say that it is most insolent to France or most unworthy of England. Fortunately, the interests of the Empire have coincided with the tendencies of the Imperial ambition to suppress the instinctive retaliation provoked by these manifestations; and notwithstanding the ignoble passage at pens between the French Colonels and the British journalists, and the silly violence of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay over the Cherbourg demonstrations, and a variety of other outbreaks on one or the other side of La Manche, the alliance of England with France has withstood all the pressure put upon it by recklessness, passion and injustice. It is now to be tested by a fresh and formidable strain, the result of which, in all human probability, will be still another and most signal triumph of the French ruler.

The extraordinary language addressed by Napoleon to the Austrian Minister at the first *levée* of the present year, has startled Europe, as well it might, into the conviction that all the rumors of approaching difficulty on the Continent which have been floating vaguely about the diplomatic atmosphere for the last six months are fast condensing into certainty. The French Emperor has, indeed, officially notified the world that he is determined to force Austria into settling the Italian question, and that he will not tolerate her pretensions to exercise any special sway over the destiny of the Christian provinces of Turkey. This is the virtual import of the words uttered to Baron Hübner in the presence of the representatives of all Europe. The guarded terms of the Imperial declaration, and the studious restriction of the explanatory statement in the journals to a denial of any "*new causes*" of difference between the Powers, belong, of course, to the decencies of diplomacy. Empires, like gentlemen, can only quarrel in the most courteous phrases; and the third Napoleon is not the man to imitate his uncle's *brusque* vehemence of manner and vituperative energy of speech on a similar occasion.

The weight of the words revealed itself at once on the Exchanges of Paris and London, and will be felt throughout Europe. One immediate effect, doubtless, the Emperor had in view, which he is tolerably certain to produce. Austria is now trying to borrow £8,000,000 in the Western markets, and this open menace of hostilities will hardly help her to her negotiations. The first move in the game has been won by France. It remains now to be seen how England will accept this overture for a declaration on her part. Her Government must practically take sides with or against France and Russia, which States are understood to be one in their demands upon Austria, that Power having just added to the long list of her offences against the Czar a triumph over Russia at Naples, where King Bomba, so long the faithful ally of the Muscovite Empire, has now refused to concede a landing-port in his dominions to the new Russian steamers in the Mediterranean.

There can be little doubt, we think, what part England will be forced either actively or passively to take; and the prospect of a tremendous movement to oust Austria from Italy, and reconstruct the map of Southern Europe, is neither dim nor distant. Our men of finance should prepare themselves in time for the storm, whose bursting can hardly be long delayed.

Borrowing Money to Ascertain the Popular Will about Loans.

There is a fierce discussion going on in England just now as to the merits and demerits of American institutions, which are held up by the opposing factions for the admiration and execration of mankind, alternately. Honest John Bright finds a great deal to praise in them; the *Times* everything to condemn. The fire of discord was, however, fast expiring for want of fuel, when our venerable President staggered towards it, and placed thereupon a large log, in the shape of the Fort Duquesne letter. In that remarkable production this illustrious statesman turned his "declining years" to account, to confirm some awful predictions he ventured to make with regard to the future of this unhappy country. According to him, all sorts of new and dangerous practices are insinuating themselves into our political system, particularly the practice of paying money for votes, an invention which his Excellency contemplates with horror; and the end of all is to be a military despotism. Towards preventing this dire consummation—this awful triumph of the Executive over our laws and liberties, preventing the prostitution of the franchise, the corruption of poor voters, the extinction of manly independence, and the destruction of popular influence on the government—our presidential Nestor has done his part by dismissing three governors in Kansas for *not* interfering with the people's vote; by decapitating every man who depended on him for a livelihood, for not assisting in forcing on Kansas a constitution adopted by fraud, and, above all, by recognizing, as in the case of Glancy Jones, repudiation by a man's constituency as a just title to the highest offices in the gift of the Executive. Whatever lustre or dignity the "advancing" years of our venerable friend lent to his paternal warnings to the people of Pittsburg, they surely shed upon these performances also. If the vaticinations of a sage go for so much, surely his acts will go for much more. When his premonitory howls over the expiring liberties of the American nation are considered by the London *Times*, weapons potent enough to rout the English radicals, what may not be achieved by the mere citation of the old gentleman's deeds?

Since he has become a political oracle in the eyes of foreign nations, we, for our parts, are most desirous that the influence of his example as well as of his preachings shall have free course. If they have a work to do in the world, it shall not be our fault if they fall short of it. If the English people, or any other people, are determined to take the venerable man as a light to warn them of shoals, we promise to trim all his burners assiduously, and make him revolve steadily for their guidance.

In pursuance of this self-imposed task, we beg to call the attention of British Conservatives to the curious expedients to which pure and upright officials are compelled, in a Republic like ours, to resort, for the mere purpose of eliciting an expression of public opinion. We believe, in benighted Europe, it is commonly supposed that the greatest difficulty with which a despotic government has to contend, is the difficulty of ascertaining the state of public opinion on any given question. The Press is gagged, the platform is silent, and the only whisper of popular sentiment which ever reaches the authorities comes from the lying and untrustworthy lips of spies. In the thick darkness which surrounds it, the executive can never march with a confident step to the end in view. At every stride it gropes, and listens, and hesitates. But in a free country, it is supposed, however, that none of this doubt or embarrassment can exist. A measure has only to be mooted when a thousand voices debate it, and a million pens analyze it in the light of day, and in the presence of the nation. The peoples' thoughts, their objections, their wishes, their approvals, are poured out in a flood of speeches and articles, and in three weeks the national will is unmistakeably declared.

We beg to inform the besotted aristocrats, however, and above all the London *Times* and John Bright, that this is a mistake. James Buchanan, of Wheatland, Pennsylvania, and author of the "Duquesne Letter," says that this is not sufficient to bring a measure before the public, in a Democracy, in order to elicit popular feeling thereon. In this debased and degenerate country, anyhow, we have long lapsed from the happy state in which this simple process was possible. But our venerable President was long puzzled how to rouse us from our sulky silence, and make us speak our minds upon public affairs; so he has hit upon a plan, of which he has doubtless frequently witnessed the success in private life. He proposes to borrow money to do a thing, in order to know whether the nation would like the thing when done. Thus he thinks Cuba would be a desirable acquisition. He therefore asks for a loan of thirty millions in order to purchase it. The Press exclaims that it is time enough to borrow the money when the purchase is determined on. The sage replies, that he does not mean to purchase at all; he only wishes to see how we like the idea. In order to make the nature of this astounding discovery clearer, we quote the following from the *Herald* of yesterday, Mr. Buchanan's pet organ:

"With the exception of the *Tribune*, all these journals utterly ignore the point at issue in the proposition about to be brought before Congress. They take the question as though it were an attempt to make a bargain by the agreement of one of the parties only, when the true point of it is *to ascertain whether we want Cuba or not*. This question has never been decided; *it has never been presented to Congress, nor formally to the people*. A few filibusters and fire-eaters only have dealt with it. It has received nothing more than the expression of a favorable opinion by Mr. Polk, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Rynders; an unfavorable one by Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Marcy, and both opinions by poor Pierce, who evidently, like the Texan, did not know which side he was on, and wished to be on both. The question has now come formally before Congress: 'Is the acquisition of Cuba desirable to this great confederacy?' should Congress not resolve it in accordance with the popular wish, *then it will come before the people*, and there will be a greater breaking up and re-formation of parties than has ever before been seen in this Republic."

We cordially recommend this admirable device to the attention of the British Parliament, and of the London *Times* and John Bright. To be sure there is a certain natural doubt in it which is quite touching, and an imbecile simplicity which brings a tear to the eye of the most worldly; but then, at the same time, what profound knowledge of the workings of the human heart it displays, and what a combination of delicacy with power. Like the trunk of an elephant, which can pick up a pin or uproot an oak with equal facility, this device may be applied to the minutest acts of individual intercourse as well as to the mighty operations of a great State. If Smith wants to know what Brown thinks of his living at the rate of ten thousand dollars a year, when his income amounts only to two thousand, he need not plumply ask him the question, but simply propose to borrow twenty-five thousand, in order to purchase a yacht. Brown is indignant, but Smith has only to reply that he did not wish a loan by any means, but simply Brown's opinion on the abstract question of the propriety of men in his position purchasing and possessing yachts. So, when the United States desires to extend its territory by the purchase of an island, the President does not go to the country and ask plumply, "Shall we make this purchase?" He asks for a loan, for the purpose of seeing what they think of it.

What a knowledge of the art of governing, of the art of managing a turbulent democracy like ours, our venerable Chief Magistrate possesses! We commented, a few days ago, upon his wonderful vigor in action; we are now lost in admiration of his wisdom in caucus. Congress once paid a large sum for the MSS. of Alexander Hamilton. Let them follow up the precedent by investing a small sum in the purchase of the original draft of this plan for eliciting popular sentiment on the subject of the purchase of Cuba, as sketched by the Sage's own hand in the White House, and placing it among the national archives. It is a great discovery in political science; a noble legacy for the next age.

The Hahnemann College.

It would seem that Allopathic justice is about to be done to Homœopathic principles. The ubiquitous little globules which have hitherto been without a local habitation in this free country, where even Spiritualism has its temples, are at length to be taken in and done for. A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature for the granting of a Charter to the Hahnemann College of Medicine, and its provisions are described as giving powers "to graduate students on very short notice, and to swell the list of medical men amazingly." We can imagine what the shade of Molière would say to such a bill as this, if he could only be induced to deliver his sentiments through the gentle Cora, or any of the less sublime humbugs of the spiritual corps.

We cannot see, however, why the charter should not be granted. There are thousands of believers in Homœopathy in this City, and there may possibly be millions throughout the country who entertain the greatest regard for the globular science. A glance at the doorplates on Broadway will show that large numbers live by it, and if there are also a great many who die by it—a probability which we do not permit ourselves for an instant to doubt—a corresponding mortality is, it may be presumed, equally due to the opposite system. The capabilities, too, of the proposed Homœopathic College for graduating students are not difficult to be understood. The science of Homœopathy—in regard to whose merits, be it understood, we are not offering an opinion—would appear to be at once very comprehensive and exceedingly simple. The practitioner combines in his own person the physician and the apothecary. He moreover carries about with him, in a little volume, directions for curing all the diseases under the sun; and in his pocket is a portable drug-shop, in the shape of an elegant little morocco box, full of vials, which are full of globules, which are full of the fullest kind of curative power. Here are comprehensiveness and simplicity so aptly combined that the rapidity with which a man, possessed of an ordinary Allopathic allowance of brains, might become a Homœopathic physician, ceases to be a wonder. Does a patient's head ache, there is a page in the little book specially devoted to that disorder, with corresponding subdivisions for coexistent symptoms. It is like looking for statistical facts down columns of figures;—and under the appropriate head is found the remedy which is good for the headache. The little morocco case then comes into operation, and the patient is cured—or, at least, if he is not, it clearly is no fault of the physician, who has evidently done *his* duty. There is such an evident advantage to suffering humanity in all this, compared with the old method, which required years of study to fit men for prescribing villainous drugs, to be taken in large quantities, and to make the patient a thousand times sicker than he was before, as an indispensable preliminary to making him well—supposing them to succeed at all in the last-mentioned particular—that we are really rather inclined to rejoice than otherwise at the proposed chartering of the Hahnemann College.

While, too, Mr. Monroe insists on being the City Street Inspector, we recognize an absolute necessity for the establishment of all possible facilities for the creation of new doctors of medicine—allopathic or homœopathic. Mr. Monroe, who, like the Ivy Green, seems fond of

"Clinging round
The rich mould of dead men's graves,"

will cut out work enough, as soon as the weather gets warm again, for all the medical men that the colleges can turn out.

It will now be necessary to institute a Hydropathic College, which might be anchored off the Battery; and a college in one of the proposed new Territories for the "Indian Doctors." After which, in view of the presence of a certain great man in the Senate of our beloved State, we should have a Brandrethian College, and then our schools of medicine will be about complete.

Revival of Willett's Point and Fort Snelling.—Mr. Richard Schell, whose participation in the Fort Snelling purchase, and the sale of Willett's Point, can hardly have been forgotten by the public, was a very suitable person to introduce a resolution in the State Legislature, instructing our Congressional delegation to vote in favor of the resolution to place $30,000,000 in the hands of the President towards a preliminary negotiation for the purchase of Cuba. Some of the friends of the Administration say that there are very strong reasons why the precise use to which the thirty millions are to be put should not be made public; and it will not be at all difficult to believe this, or that those reasons will be assiduously kept as profound a secret after the money shall have been expended as before. It strikes us that Senator Schell should have induced some other member of the Legislature, who had never had any dealings with a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet to offer the resolution, if any one could have been found bold enough to undertake the duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the following is a sample of a very considerable portion of our private correspondence, you shall give it a public reply, which will at the same time answer a good many others.

Du Pont Cottage, Rich. Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

Please send your valuable paper, gratuitously to our reading-room. Our institution is young, but growing, and we believe your liberality will be a benefit to both giver and receiver. Other journals have so to this way. Yours respectfully, J. W. S.

We respectfully decline compliance with this request. If our paper is considered "valuable" it is worth paying for—especially as the subscription price barely covers the cost of the white paper on which it is printed. It is quite possible that our "liberality" might prove a benefit to us,—but we waive that advantage for the sake of the principle involved. Reading-rooms are generally established either on speculation or for the benefit of the persons in their immediate neighborhood; in either case those who profit by them should pay for their support. The practice of relying upon newspaper publishers as a resource for a gratuitous supply of journals is discreditable and impertinent.

Acknowledgment.—We are gratified by the handsome manner in which the *Christian Intelligencer* acknowledges its obligations to the Times for "important information concerning Mr. Spurgeon." Its objection to our information of his recent article, in reply to the assaults made upon him for lecturing in Tremont Temple on Sunday, as it is, is somewhat softened, however, by the *Intelligencer's* subsequent confession that the views of the article, though commonplace, are substantially just,—and that it is "all right in defence of a principle which an intelligent Christian has ever disputed." There are some of the *Intelligencer's* Christian contemporaries, we fear, who will mistake this admission for an attack on their intelligence.

Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—It will be seen by an announcement elsewhere that this energetic Society has Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" in preparation, and will produce it for the first time on Thursday next.

Mr. Robert Stoepel's grand romantic symphony of "Hiawatha" has also been accepted. This work was lately produced in Boston, and obtained a very flattering newspaper success. All the critics spoke favorably of its merits. Mrs. Minnie Hauck's singing elicited the poem; the poet himself taking an active interest in the propriety of the selections and in the rehearsals. Mr. Stoepel is known as a musician of rare talents, but this work seems to have exceeded the expectations of his warmest admirers. We all intend to be present at Professor Ramsey's lecture on "Dowry." It was a mistake producing such a composition in Boston, but it was doubtless an available one, and intended as a compliment to Mr. Longfellow. We are heartily glad that the Mendelssohn Union has the work in preparation. We are sure of hearing it to the best advantage.

Hope Chapel.—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff gave the first of a series of readings at Hope Chapel on Tuesday evening. The selections were excellent, being made from Shakespeare and Dickens—the two greatest masters of character the world has ever known. Mr. Vandenhoff's gentleman every requisite for preserving the attention of the audience, and Mrs. Vandenhoff is an exceedingly agreeable reader. The lady, it may be here mentioned, is the Miss Mackay who made a successful début in this City two or three years since. During a subsequent tour in England she married Mr. George Vandenhoff, and retired the present combination.

The Policeman's Widows' Fund.

FAILURE TO PAY PROMISED REWARDS AND DISSATISFACTION OF THE FORCE.

Under the old Police law rewards offered for the apprehension of rogues and the recovery of stolen property, were pocketed by the officers who were lucky enough to get on the track of the thieves and the missing property. The present Police law made an important alteration in this respect. All moneys paid in the shape of rewards being set apart as a special fund for the benefit of the widows and children of Policemen who should die by violence, while discharging their duty as officers. There has been paid into the Police Treasury, $2,233 for this purpose, up to the present time. Two widows of deceased Policemen are now being paid the interest of this fund—the widows of officer Simpson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and the widow of officer Sawyer, of the Ninth Precinct. Officer Alexander, it will be remembered, was shot by the notorious Carman, and Officer Sawyer died from violence received while attempting to arrest Harrison Ogleman, during a fight in a greengrocery in Bleecker-street, near Carmine. The interest of rewards paid in seems small, and so it is, in view of the fact that it extends over a period of nearly nineteen months. Why it is not larger is easily explained. It is much easier to offer a handsome reward, than it is to do the handsome thing and pay up promptly. Had all the promised rewards been promptly paid the Policemen's Widow's Fund would now have afforded a very respectable revenue. The Hatter's Bank of Buffalo, City, offered a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of nearly $70,000 abstracted by burglars from their vaults. Most of the money was recovered by the Police, but the promised reward has not been rendered. The dry goods store of W. P. Brigham, in New-London, Conn., was entered by burglars and $9,000 worth of silk and other costly fabrics stolen. Mr. Brigham offered $400 for the recovery of his stolen goods and the apprehension of the robbers. Officers Wilson, Ross and Bunn, of the Metropolitan Police, spent several nights searching for them and tracked natural forests in pursuit of the burglars—four in number—and finally arrested them, recovered all the property, and secured the lodgment of the culprits in the State Prison. The $400 reward has not yet been paid. Some dozen similar instances of non-payment might be specified, but the sums promised were of smaller magnitude. A good many members of the Police are greatly dissatisfied with the present disposition of rewards, and insist that at least half of each reward received should be paid to the Policemen making the arrest and recovering the stolen property. The subject of petitioning the State Legislature for an alteration of the law in this respect is now being agitated and strongly urged.

Judge Roosevelt and the Court of Appeals.

No. 10 Wall-street,
New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Henry *vs.* Bloodgood, to which reference is made in a communication by "A Member of the Bar," in your paper of this morning, we beg to say that the report of the case to which he refers is entirely erroneous, and does his Honor Justice Roosevelt great injustice. We had before seen and noted the decision as reported, but knowing that every professional man was aware that newspaper reports of decisions, obtained as they are hurriedly, without full investigation of all the facts, and necessarily made very brief, are often inaccurate, we did not, until we saw the communication in your paper this morning, deem the error of sufficient importance to trouble you with its correction. The express grounds upon which the decision referred to was made, was that this was an entirely different case from that of Yale *vs.* Dederer, decided in the Court of Appeals. In the case of Henry *vs.* Bloodgood, a married woman represented to a mechanic that she had purchased a house as a residence for herself and family, employed the mechanic to do certain work thereon, and furnish materials therefor, agreeing to pay him for the same. The evidence was conclusive that this was for her separate estate, and though it appeared that she had only a nominal for the purchase of the house, and for some months the purchase was not fully completed, yet, as by her representations that the house belonged to her as her separate estate, she had induced the mechanic to do this work upon it; had taken possession of the house, having the key of it, and had had the same furnished for her occupation; had accepted the work done by the mechanic, and expressed herself satisfied therewith, his Honor Justice Roosevelt decided that her case was distinguishable from Yale *vs.* Dederer, where there was no proof that the property was ever in the married woman's name was given, when purchased, as an agent to the benefit of the wife's separate estate, and that there was such a distinction as placed the case beyond the principle decided there, and entitled the plaintiff to recover.

DANIEL G. COLLINS.

(The report of the case referred to was copied by our former correspondent from the Tribune. The note of the same case published in the Times contains the correctness of the above letter.)

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers by the *Africa*, yesterday, was Frances S. Vinton, Esq., of this City, who goes to London for the purpose of making negotiations for certain Railroad Companies, and will probably remain a year or two in the British metropolis in charge of similar business.

Stephen Massett, (Jeemes Pipes,) is in Richmond, Va. Gilbert's picture of Niagara is on exhibition in the same city.

The Democratic friends of Mr. Roger A. Pryor in Virginia have presented him a service of plate on the occasion of his retiring from the Press of Virginia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GARRETT FUND.—AN ARTISTS SERENADE.—A few days ago the artists who had contributed to the fund raised for Mrs. RANNEY met at Musical Hall, to receive the report drawn up by the Secretary, Mr. M. B. COLLINS. Mr. T. H. STRAHAN was nominated chairman for the occasion. The report was highly satisfactory, showing that the amount specified, after the payment of all expenses, was $7,337 66, of which $6,350 were the proceeds of the pictures contributed by the artists. The remainder was from the sale of pictures gratuitously presented by Mr. RANNEY, and the proceeds of the lecture delivered by Mr. JAS. T. BRADY. The question then arose as to the investment of the Fund, and, after some discussion, the plan proposed by the Committee was adopted. This was that the President, Vice-President and Treasurer of the National Academy should be constituted Trustees to invest the money and pay the interest semi-annually to Mrs. RANNEY for her benefit and that of her children until her death. Should her children then be of age they would receive the principal; if not, the interest would be paid for their benefit until they became so. After this, votes of thanks were tendered to Mr. N. B. CURTIS, for his valuable exertions; to the National Academy, for the gratuitous use of their exhibition rooms; to Mr. BRADY, for his services in delivering his lecture; to Messrs. H. H. LEDYE & Co., for gratuitously selling the paintings for the Fund; and to the Committee. The subject was then informally discussed of the formation of an Artists' Benevolent Society, and a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, appointed: T. S. CUMMINGS, C. L. ELLIOTT, T. F. FAY, F. B. STORRS, W. H. CASSETTY, and N. B. CURTIS, for the purpose of drafting a Constitution and By-Laws, and reporting at a future meeting, to be called by them. The meeting then adjourned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Through the culpable recklessness of a Hook and Ladder Company, a lady was very seriously injured on Tuesday evening, as she was leaving a car on the Eighth-avenue. The car having stopped, she stepped upon the rear platform, when she saw before her, and within a yard of her face, the pole of the truck, which was running behind the car and very near it. By a sudden movement of her head to one side, she barely escaped being instantly killed; but instinctively putting up her right hand, it was badly lacerated, and the little finger completely crushed, making amputation necessary. At the same moment she received a flesh wound four inches deep in the left side of the breast, a little below the shoulder. Fortunately she was near her dwelling, to which she was immediately conveyed, and surgical aid procured. No reprehension can be too severe for the conduct of those who were running the Hook and Ladder truck. Utterly careless of the limbs and lives of persons in the car, they took no pains to stop, but when the car halted to allow a lady passenger to leave, the tongue of the truck maimed and wounded her in a shocking manner. Persons are very frequently injured from causes precisely similar, and it is high time the Police should check the practice which produces such results. But a few days ago we recorded the case of a lady very badly hurt—fatally as was at first supposed—by a Hook and Ladder truck, as he was leaving a Third-avenue car. Let us have no more such murderous work.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A LOST YOUNG WOMAN.—On the 7th of November last an American young woman, named SUSAN BLAKE, left her parents' residence, No. 39 East Nineteenth-street. She was 20 years of age, but had the appearance of quite a young girl. She had a very expressive countenance, small delicate features and a fair skin. An injury she received in childhood had, unfortunately, so impaired her brain that she was almost entirely demented. She is unable to answer the most simple questions beyond giving her name. Her parents, as may be supposed, were in great distress and anxiety on account of her absence, fearing that she might fall into unworthy hands. A reward of $300 was offered for her recovery. The most diligent search and inquiries failed to bring any tidings of her, until a little after daylight yesterday morning, when a girl answering to the description was found in front of the Twenty-second Ward Police Station-house, in Eighth-avenue. He at once recognized her from the description, which had been left in every Station-house in the City. She was restored to her saddened parents. It is not known where she has been during her prolonged absence, as she is utterly unable to give any explanation. She was dressed differently from when she left home, but her clothing was of a comfortable and substantial character, and she has the appearance of having been well fed and well treated. The case is a very mysterious one. Her parents are making every effort possible to solve it.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The ice on the skating-pond in the Central Park, hardened by the cold weather of Monday, afforded excellent skating, and on Tuesday there was a large number enjoying the sport. In the evening there were about 200 ladies on the pond engaged in that invigorating exercise until near 12 o'clock. The most convenient costume for ladies' use while skating is found to be the "Balmoral petticoat," worn as an outside garment, or the usual dress looped up, with a slight diminution in the circumference of the hoops. Those who make the largest exercise in this department of dress, and who consequently present less resistance to the wind while the limbs are left free, make decidedly the most graceful skaters. A small house stands near the pond, where they can warm themselves when cold, and make the necessary change of costume, put on the skates, &c. The warm weather of yesterday threatened to put an end temporarily to this pleasant recreation. The best route to reach the Park is by the Eighth-avenue cars, from the terminus of which there is now a line of wagons running to the pond.

CUBA AND TAMMANY HALL.—The Tammany Hall General Committee, at its meeting last night, adopted a very long string of resolutions in regard to the purchase of Cuba. They rehearse the history of all the acquisitions of territory our Government has made hitherto, and regard this as a precedent for the present occasion. The importance of Cuba as a strategic position is then set forth, and the horrible oppressions of the Government are also described at length, and in terms of fervid eloquence. The Committee then tender to the inhabitants of Cuba their "profoundest sympathies" for the unhappy condition in which they are compelled to exist, and their "cordial cooperation" with our venerable President in his endeavors to release them from it. This long series of resolutions closes by calling upon the Democracy of the State and the Union to sink all minor differences and rally in the great and glorious question of the Administration. We fear they will decline the invitation.

PLEASANT WEATHER.—Since the commencement of Winter there has been no weather to compare with the past few days. A fine bracing wind from the north-west, and just enough of frost to render the streets dry and passable, have drawn multitudes into the open air who had been housed during the season of damps, fog, and mud, which prevailed during the first weeks of the month. The stores along Broadway are besieged by throngs of ladies, who have been impatiently waiting the return of fine weather in order to go shopping. Yesterday the Brooklyn ferry-boats were unusually full of ladies and children, who came out to enjoy a promenade and to make purchases. Vessels bound off the coast have had an excellent opportunity, with fair winds, and the bright moonlit nights of the past week to get good offings.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday. ANDREW DRAKE was appointed a policeman in the First Precinct, Brooklyn, in place of Mr. BEAVEN, resigned. D. R. PARKER, of the First Precinct, was dismissed from the Department for an assault and battery on a woman, and WM. CARSTENSEN, of the Second Precinct, was dismissed for neglect of duty. The resignation of EDWARD H. GOMEZ, of the Sixth Precinct, was accepted. No more of the additional policemen whose appointment has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors, were appointed. There are not quite one hundred and fifty to be appointed, and the Commissioners are puzzled which of four hundred well-recommended applicants to select. The Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in February.

GEWERBE-VEREIN IN NEW-YORK.—The Gewerbe-Verein, or German Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Protective Association of the City of New-York, was organized some time ago by a number of gentlemen, for the purpose of encouraging industrious German mechanics and tradesmen, and to promote the acquisition and circulation among the Germans of every intelligence on all subjects connected with science and the industrial arts, and already the prospect is fair that it will become a useful institution to those whom it is specially designed to benefit. An address has been issued in which the management declares that it is not their aim to create a German monopoly, but merely to assist meritorious laborers in securing their just reward.

ANNUAL MEETING OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Exempt Firemen of the City held their annual meeting for the election of officers, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, on Tuesday evening. The Treasurer's report gave the following statement of the financial condition of the Society as follows:

Income for the year	$923 74
Expenditure for same time	90 02
Balance remaining in Treasurer's hands	$834 13
Savings on hand at the close of the previous year	508 27
Total income on hand at present	$1,342 39

The officers of the last year were reelected unanimously. Fenny W. Ewen delivered a speech to the Association, after which they adjourned.

INDICTMENT OF A BURGLAR.—GEORGE CARTER, a runner in this City, who was arrested on a charge of having caused the death of JOHN BRENNEMAN, by beating him during a gambling quarrel at the Ohio House, corner of Washington and Chambers streets, has been indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury.

STRAWBERRIES IN MID-WINTER.—A gentleman brought to the Times Office yesterday, two living and lively bottlefies which he found in his wood-pile, in Brooklyn. The wood-pile was in the open air. It would seem that the temperature a few days ago—the coldness before mere—must have proved fatal to such delicate insects. Such, however, has not been the case. Although lively, the diet of fuel has not been active and full of life.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—Thirty out of 34 Commissioners who were appointed a week ago by the Police Commissioners, were sworn in by the Police clerk yesterday, their shields handed to them, and instructions given to report themselves for immediate duty in their respective Precincts. After taking the oath, and swearing to his ability to read the English language and write his own name, &c., each policeman receives an order on Messrs. ROGERS & HASSERD for a new police uniform—the clothing from manufacturers having put in the lowest bid for dressing the City guardians. Most of the new appointees seem quite as jubilant over the clothing order as the coveted order to report for police duty.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—A meeting was called last evening at the Shiloh Church in Prince-street to hear an address from the Rev. Dr. PRESCOTT on favoring the movement for evangelizing and Christianizing Africa. The objects of the Society are the Evangelization and Civilization of Africa, and of the descendants of African ancestors in any portion of the earth, wherever dispersed. Also, the destruction of the African Slave-trade, by the introduction of lawful commerce and trade into Africa. The meeting was not large; although those who did attend were of the most respectable and influential among the colored people of the City. The Rev. Mr. BOWEN, General-Superintendent of the African M. E. Church, presided. Dr. PRESCOTT vindicated the rights of the colored people to freedom in matters of conscience and opinion, as well as to the right of personal liberty. The time would come for colored people to do their own thinking. Africa presented a field for competition; colored people had a right to go there, and where they were able to go they should go. Dr. P. presented statistics to sustain his position, and concluded by recommending the objects of the African Civilization Society as a voluntary movement. The Rev. Mr. PRESCOTT, from Iowa, addressed the meeting, and endeavored to persuade them that Iowa was better than Africa, and that they should emigrate to the West, and buy land at $1 25 per acre, and turn farmers. His object is to promote the organization of societies, quietly, among the colored race for this purpose. The Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, from Canada, spoke in support of the Society and its objects. WILLIAM CLARK BOWEN made a brief but pertinent address. The meeting then adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Committee of the Republican Party met, last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, to organize the campaign for 1860. Each Ward was fully represented. After a temporary organization had been effected, a resolution was adopted making twenty-five the requisite number to form a quorum. The Wards being called it was found that there were contesting seats of delegates from the Sixth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. A Committee of three was appointed on each of the contested Wards. A half-hour's recess was then taken. On reassembling, the Committees reported in favor of the L. M. Peck ticket from the Sixth Ward; JNO. J. SHAW, of the Eighth; and WM. ANTHONY, of the Eighteenth. Soon after the Committee on the Sixteenth Ward contestants appeared and rendered a unanimous report in favor of the ticket headed by the name of ALEX. MCCLOUD, which was accepted. Motions to adopt and to hear statements from both sides were rejected, and the matter was laid on the table until the next meeting. The Twenty-first Ward was represented by one delegate only, and the Association in that Ward was directed to hold an election to fill vacancies on the 31st inst. The rules were suspended, and Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER elected President by acclamation.

THE UPHAM WIFE ABANDONMENT CASE.—Mr. ALFRED W. UPHAM, desires to state "that he was not arrested. He only kept his eye on the daughter, because she refused to tell where the wife had secreted herself. As Mr. UPHAM had spent several hours (16th November) with his wife trying to induce her to allow him to support her; offered to board her or keep house; and has made those offers weekly, or oftener, since she left him, and she utterly refused to let him take care of her, or board with him, he did not consider it necessary to engage board for her."

Police Reports.

A MUSICAL MILESIAN.—Edward Flynn has unmistakably Celtic features, and a brogue that would delight the ear of General Scott. For years he has been addressed and spoken of as "Ned the Greek." It is certain he did not receive this appellation from the Grecian character of his nose, for that part of his physical organization is an indignant pug. The Grecian Ned has long displayed a reprehensible aptitude in appropriating to his own use the property of other people. His appropriations have mainly been food, clothing, jewelry, liquors and kindred articles, which he could turn to his immediate personal use and comfort. Yesterday he entered upon a new field of theft, and stole a number of musical instruments from No. 527 Third-avenue. The owner discovered the loss, sounded the alarm, and sent an officer upon the track of the robber. The officer found Ned, and placed an effectual bar upon his musical progress, by taking him before Justice KELLY. Ned says that he never would have taken the musical instruments, had not a crotchet entered his head as to their value.

BOWERY BOYS AT WORK.—Intense fondness for late hours, rum and rioting, characterizes the "Bowery Boys." The unfortunate late pedestrians often suffer at their hands. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. JOHN DALRYMPLE, residing at No. 315 West Twenty-eighth-street, was passing up the Bowery; in his way home, a gang of the Bowery youths were on a circulating tour, and Mr. DALRYMPLE unfortunately crossed their circuit. Without provocation they knocked Mr. D. down, beat him badly, and then fled. Mr. DALRYMPLE called for police assistance, but as none came he endeavored to make his way home. He managed to get as far as Washington-square, when he fell exhausted from loss of blood. A policeman happened to find him, and secured his removal to his residence. He says that his assailants were all youths from 15 to 20 years of age, and that he did not know any of them.

AN INCONSIDERATE CIGAR DEALER.—William Leinbeck, a German, who keeps a cigar store in Canal-street, was the unfortunate purchaser of the $600 worth of cigars and meerschaum pipes stolen from No. 90 Water-street, a few nights since, as heretofore reported. The police yesterday discovered that five boys were the thieves, two of whom they arrested, named Thomas Fraser and James Hays. The arrested juveniles "peached" upon Leinbeck, and, sure enough, the stolen property was found in the latter's store. Leinbeck was arrested as the receiver, and together with the boys was locked up for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL FLUID-LAMP ACCIDENT.—ANN MARY BELL, a young woman who resided at No. 18 Minetta-street, was filling a fluid lamp on Tuesday evening, the lamp suddenly exploded, scattering the burning fluid over her person, and setting fire to her clothes. Before the fire could be extinguished she was so severely burned that she died in a short time. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was 24 years of age and born in Virginia. She had been married but two months.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—The body of a well-dressed elderly man was found, at a late hour Tuesday evening, in Grand-street, near Allen, and removed to the Tenth Ward Station-house. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, when a post-mortem examination showed that death was caused by disease of the kidneys and liver, and a verdict was thus rendered. The deceased appeared to be about 65 years old, was of medium height, and had gray hair and side military whiskers.

Board of Education.

At the meeting of the Board, which convened at 5 P. M. last evening, the President announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees in addition to those the members of which were elected at the last meeting:

Committee on the Annual Report—Mr. Green, Chairman; Messrs. Coger, O'Keefe, Brummell, Crozier.

New Schools—Mr. Tucker, Chairman; Messrs. Davenport, White, Lee, Waterbury.

Sites and School-houses—Mr. Tuthill, Chairman; Messrs. Adams, Farley, Timpson, Gould.

School Furniture—Mr. Cantrell, Chairman; Messrs. Mason, Byrne, Glover, Metgar.

Warming and Ventilation—Mr. Lee, Chairman; Messrs. Esser, Benedict, Green, Davenport.

Repairs—Mr. Coger, Chairman; Messrs. Tucker, O'Keefe, Reynolds, Metgar.

Supplies—Mr. Davenport, Chairman; Messrs. Lee, Cushing, Slote, Curtis.

Auditing Committee—Mr. Andrews, Chairman; Messrs. Stafford, Dougherty, Brummell, Crozier.

By-Laws, Rules and Regulations—Mr. Adams, Chairman; Messrs. Waterbury, Andrews, Curtis, Mariner.

Elections and Qualifications—Mr. Stafford, Chairman; Messrs. Barry, Andrews, McCabe and Fitzgerald.

Correspondence—Mr. Byrne, Chairman; Messrs. Farr, White, Watson and Begg.

Course of Studies and School Books—Mr. Ranney, Chairman; Messrs. Esser, Bloomfield, Williams, Benedict.

Teachers—Mr. Fairman, Chairman; Messrs. Gilbertseve, McCabe, Ranney, Gould.

Salaries and Offices—Mr. Mason, Chairman; Messrs. O'Grady, Cantrell, Watson, Reynolds.

Libraries—Mr. Waterbury, Chairman; Messrs. Green, Timpson, Dougherty, Williams.

Free Scholarships—Mr. Brummell, Chairman; Messrs. Farley, McCabe, Fitzgerald, Barry.

Printing—Mr. Farr, Chairman; Messrs. Mariner, Slote, Fairman, Gilbertseve.

Annual Estimate and Appropriations—Mr. Benedict, Chairman; Messrs. O'Grady, Gould, Begg, McCoy.

Mr. GREEN was excused from serving on the Committee on the Annual Report and the Committee on Libraries, and Mr. WARD from serving on the Committee on New Schools and the Committee on Correspondence.

Communications were received from the School Officers of the Second, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, asking that new school-houses might be erected in those Wards respectively.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, asking permission to advertise for new bids for the contract for building a school-house in Oliver-street, elicited considerable discussion. Mr. FITZGERALD thought that the lowest bid made when the contract was advertised before should be taken now and that it was not necessary to readvertise. The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Finance adjourned to Monday, at 5 P. M. for reports to Ward School No. 2, in the Eighth Ward, and a bill for $61 66 for sheet advertising for the same Ward. Both were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WATERBURY offered a resolution, which was amended so as to read as follows, and adopted:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed to visit Albany, on occasion may require, to examine and report to this Board in relation to legislation proposed as regard to school matters in this City, and that said Committee procure copies of all such pending before the Legislature relative to the School System of this City, for the use of this Board.

The following are the members of the Committee: Messrs. Waterbury, Davenport, Curtis, Adams and Cushing. The Board then adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election for officers of this Society took place on Monday. There was much excitement, and the result was not definitely known until yesterday, when the following were declared elected officially by the canvassers. The whole number of votes cast was 1,570. By the above vote it appears that all of the regular ticket—except Mr. BURR, for Vice-President, who is beaten by Mr. HAIGH—was elected, viz.:

President—L. CHAPMAN, Jr.
Vice-President—G. L. Haight.
Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Frothingham.
Recording Secretary—Robert C. Ogden.
Treasurer—Henry P. Journeay.
And the regular Board of Directors.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY IN KINGS COUNTY.—So far as Committees can unite a disevered party, the Democracy of Kings County were united last evening. A special Committee was appointed with power to agree upon the terms of a Union. The Committee reported the following: That the present members of the existing train from having their names used as candidates at Committees be requested each and every one to refuse the ensuing Primary Elections. That in the opinion of this Convention the best interests of the Party will be subserved by so doing. This was adopted unanimously in Convention, and was followed by hearty cheers. The additional arrangements are that the members of the city Vanderbilt and Bradley Committees of each Ward, with the Democratic Aldermen and Supervisor in each Ward where elected, be a Committee of Five, to act as Inspectors of Election at the next Primary meeting. This Committee also is to report to an adjourned meeting of the Convention, to be held on the 27th inst., a place for holding the polls in each Ward and Town, upon which the President of the Convention is to issue a call for the Primary meetings to be held on the 3d of February, to elect a new Committee, and also at the same time to elect delegates to a Convention to be held on the 27th of February, to consider the propriety of reorganizing the party.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—For a long time, it has been the common practice of the authorities both in Brooklyn and New-York, when a member of the Fire Department has been expelled, upon petition to erase the word "expelled," and substitute the word "resigned." The Fire Commissioners think that this will bring the Department into disgrace; and upon a recent occasion, the Commissioners of the Eastern District Fire Department refused to comply with the request of a petitioner, and intimated in their report, that this action is a precedent for the government of all subsequent applications of the same kind. The grounds the Commissioners take is, that a man once expelled after a proper hearing, should not be reinstated. The Common Council, after hesitating a little, have confirmed the action of the Commissioners.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest, to-day, on the body of WM. DONOHUE, at the corner of Atlantic and Baltic streets, who died from injuries received by falling in the street on Monday night last, while intoxicated. He was crossing "Darby's Patch," in the Tenth Ward, with another person, also intoxicated, when they were pursued by boys, and in endeavoring to escape from them the deceased fell heavily to the ground, having been tripped up with a rope in the hands of the boys. He was taken up insensible, and remained so until he died.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.—The Citizens' Committee, appointed at the public meeting held on Saturday evening last, relative to protecting the rights of Williamsburg in the re-leasing of the ferries, called upon the Comptroller in New-York on Monday, and obtained a promise from that official that the leases should not be disposed of before February, thereby giving the Committee an opportunity to lay their claims before the Common Council.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mrs. MARGARET CONLAN, of Winfield, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night, by jumping into Newtown Creek, near the bridge. She was discovered by a passer-by in season to save her life. Domestic difficulties, it is alleged, was the cause of the attempt.

COURT CALENDARS.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 97, 150, 176, 112. *City Court*—Nos. 24, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 33, 49, 54, 7, 55, 58, 5, 22, 12, 61, 62, 63.

The Brooklyn Stationery Contract.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of to-day we find, under the head of "Brooklyn Intelligence," an article headed "Sharp Practice." The statement of pretended facts contained in this article we claim is utterly untrue.

The Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward (who is, we understand, a candidate for the office of Mayor) has been led into making this statement, we should judge, solely by the desire of making political capital, *and knows*, if he has investigated this matter fully, that the amount of stationery and printing required and paid for by the City of Brooklyn has varied but a few hundred dollars in the last four or five years, while the contract has uniformly been awarded under a similar scale of prices to that of the past year. But, singular to relate, in former years the contracts have been awarded to the personal or political favorites of the Alderman of the Nineteenth, which fact has probably sealed his mouth in the past.

We deny that there was a single article advertised for in the proposals that was not used last year. We possessed no knowledge of what would be advertised for until after the proposals were printed.

All the information we had was gained by personal application at the various offices, which we believe to be a legitimate method of obtaining such information.

The charge that there was collusion between ourselves and other parties is consequently infamous and slanderous, and could only have emanated from a mind in itself capable of projecting such a transaction. The bidding was open and fair to all parties, each and every one having the same schedule to work from, and we deny most positively that we have made an exorbitant charge on a single article in said schedule.

As the whole amount of printing and stationery for a city of over 200,000 inhabitants does not exceed that of some of our large Banks and Insurance Companies, we do not see who can honestly charge us with extortion; and had we given up the printing to the friend of the Alderman from the Nineteenth, as requested by him, although a higher bidder than ourselves for the same, we probably should not have heard a word about "Sharp Practice" from the honorable gentleman.

J. JONES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a reminiscence of the days when the citizens of Philadelphia remonstrated against lighting the streets with gas. A petition to the Common Council, dated Nov. 23, 1833, prays that the lighting our city with oil may be continued, on the ground that the use of gas would produce a bad effect upon the water of the rivers, and poison the fish. Appended to the petition are the names of Horace Binney, Thomas Allibone, Matthew Newkirk, John C. Cresson, and other prominent citizens. Curiously enough, Mr. John C. Cresson is now Engineer and Superintendent of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The fifty-second Philadelphia Trade Sale of Books, Paper, Stationery, &c., will commence on the 21st of March. Already invoices have been promised by all the booksellers of Boston, and most of those of New-York.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has appointed Thursday, April 7, as a day of public fasting and prayer.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* has changed hands—Rice & Co. resigning to Mr. Lewis.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $150
These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at No. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Ladies' size, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $150
These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at No. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Ladies' size, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts constantly on hand, and made to order, of the best materials, at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 122 William-st.

MARRIED.

BEALS—ASHMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, by the Rev. S. D. Brown, O. DAVIS BEALS, of Boston, to Miss HELEN ASHMAN, of New-York.

LUCE—BURROUGHS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. J. A. Paddock, Mr. JOHN LUCE to SUSAN A., eldest daughter of the late Wm. L. Burroughs, Esq., deceased, all of Brooklyn.

DOUGHERTY—KERR.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 14, by the Rev. E. M. Johnson, EDWARD H. DOUGHERTY to AMELIA D. KERR, both of New-York.

VAN TUYL—TAYLOR.—In the town of Rye, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. E. S. Raymond, Dr. DEWITT C. VAN TUYL, of Rio de Janeiro, to Miss MARY L. TAYLOR, daughter of Wm. Taylor, Esq., of the former place.

MAPLES—SWORDS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, at Peermont, Westchester Co., N. Y., the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. C. Pennell, JAMES H. MAPLES, of Toledo, Ohio, to MARY HELEN, daughter of Edward L. Swords.

DIED.

MACLEAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, HENRY, infant son of Wm. H. and Emma Maclean, aged 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 21, from their residence, No. 407 6th-av., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, of dropsy on the brain, CHARLES E. MARTIN, only son of John R. and Sarah E. Martin.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 301 West 23d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, GERARD STUYVESANT, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Church, without further notice.

JOLLIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, EDWARD JOLLIE, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother in-law, Mr. John Halpin, No. 201 Elizabeth-st., at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GILLEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, MARY GILLEN, aged 69 years.

Her friends, also those of her son-in-law, Peter L. Ferry, are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 120 Pitt-st.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, after a protracted illness, JOHN S. MARTIN, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 West Broadway, on Friday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., by the 12 M. train of the New-Jersey Railroad.

VAIL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, ALFRED VAIL, Esq., aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Peter's Church.

STRAW HATS
AT WHOLESALE.
JOHN MAYHER,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
STRAW HATS
Of every description,
NO. 180 BROADWAY,
New-York.

ANOTHER
NEW POEM by JOHN G. WHITTIER,
entitled
"THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR,"
Will be published THIS MORNING in
THE INDEPENDENT.
For sale by News Agents in all parts of the country.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Those who wish to prevent their houses from being entered by burglars are invited to examine our ROTARY LOCK, universally conceded by those who have examined and used it to be the best and most convenient lock ever invented. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

"THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR."
A new Poem from the pen of
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Will appear THIS MORNING in
THE INDEPENDENT.
For sale by News Agents in all parts of the country.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
(Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe, and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO. Nos. 185, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS. For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats and bed-bugs and fleas!
Gentlemen can be preserved and house rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON.
The Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample Sticks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARE, General Druggists,
Nos. 12 and 14 Park-row, New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 26, 1859.
DR. WILCOX:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I tried in a wrecked condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITTAKER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD H. WARDELL.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITTAKER'S Pile Suppository No. 198 Bowery, New-York.

$10,000 PER ANNUM WILL BE SAVED to the people by HOLMES' astounding reduction of his historical Dollar Photographic Portraits to 50 cents. The largest portrait in the world for 50 cents. In general Mr. Holmes' No. 359 Broadway.
N. B.—25 artists are employed on these pictures, Saturdays not excepted, 500 and 600 daily.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—Engines for pumping, for printing, for pile-driving, for sawing, for planing, for railway station, for packing cotton, and for yachts, are now being manufactured by the Ericsson Caloric Engine Company, at the Novelty Works. Let the ready for delivery at the Factory.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 624 Broadway.

HEAD THE PAMPHLET, ENTITLED
BRONCHITIS,
A DISEASE OF THE LUNGS,
AND ITS RELATION TO
CONSUMPTION.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
OLIVE TAR
Intimate Magnetism
which it is
Taken, Applied, or Inhaled
as Directed.
The Magnetism of
THE OLIVE TAR
is retained and diffused
through the system
by the Materials in
The Blood.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR
POWDERS
Act directly on
THE BLOOD;
Purifying
and
Revitalizing
its action, and expelling
ITS IMPURITIES.
Both Remedies
should always
be used
for all diseases
of the
Throat or Lungs.
As a
Purifier and Vitalizer
of
the Blood,
he earnestly
recommends the
IRON
and
SULPHUR
POWDERS.
A PROVIDENTIAL DIFFICULTY
OF
15 YEARS STANDING,
Loss of Voice,
The Lungs are affected.
A Prominent Physician
recommends
"OLIVE TAR."
"It works like a charm."
It relieves at once.
PERSEVERE
Every Day during a
Revival
which lasted
SEVEN WEEKS.
The People said
a Miracle
had been performed.
A
Prominent
Preacher
of
The Gospel
has been
restored to
His Labors,
A Lady given up by
Physicians and Friends to
Die of Consumption,
The OLIVE TAR is used
to relieve some of the
PAIN OF DYING.
She is at once relieved
from all Pain,
and in some
perfectly restored.
BRONCHITIS
accompanied by a
constant, hacking
Cough, is
cured.
The effect of
OLIVE TAR
upon
Inflamed Lungs.
ANOTHER
BAPTIST CLERGYMAN
who had
BRONCHITIS OR THE LUNGS
The Clergyman sends
THE OLIVE TAR,
to a Neighbor, who is
SUPPOSED TO BE DYING OF
CONSUMPTION.
Read the result.
A Lady gives up by
Physicians and Friends to
Die of Consumption.
The OLIVE TAR is used
to relieve some of the
PAIN OF DYING.
She is at once relieved
from all Pain,
and in some
perfectly restored.
What but the Infusion of
MAGNETISM
Could at once Allay
the pains of
BURNS OR CHILBLAINS?

The Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Editor of the Boston (U. S.) *Recorder*, says:

"Dr. J. R. STAFFORD'S Office is in this city. We call the attention of our readers to this invaluable remedy. We have used it in our family, and found it to be a most excellent remedy for Coughs and Colds, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. We have also used Dr. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders, and have found them a most excellent tonic, improving the blood, and giving vigor to the whole system. We have used the Olive Tar, and know that there is not the slightest danger of any injurious consequences from its use, in connection with the Powders. They are recommended by a Professor of Medical Chemistry, and are made from the most scientific principles. Those who are suffering from Bronchitis or Consumption, should not neglect to procure this remedy, for which it is justly celebrated. Dr. STAFFORD'S office is at No. 26 Courtland-st., New-York."

BUTTERFIELD, Chicago Co., N. Y., Nov. 28

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY! since it effectually obviates the danger of clothes catching fire from the ignited substances.
COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantly removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE WASHSPRINGS, washed, with other garments, and as instantly replaced on the hoop!
ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in fact, render it possible for the wearer to dispense with any intervening skirt.
The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but four ounces, is trimmed with the Trade Mark of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, and is the best Skirt ever offered to the Public, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel PERFECT COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the fashionable stores in the United States and Canada.

WANTED,
TEN THOUSAND
LADIES,
TO
PURCHASE
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
FOR
LADIES,
MEN,
WOMEN,
GENTLEMEN,
GIRLS,
BOYS,
AND
CHILDREN,
THE BEST PLACE
IN THE CITY
TO FIND A REAL
PRIME ARTICLE,
IS AT
E. H. MACY'S,
CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

WET MISERY! WET TOWELS!!
E. M. JAMES,
No. 103 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
Will open this day $10,000 worth of Linen goods.
4,000 doz. Bleach Towels at 10c. per doz., worth 14c.
2,000 pieces extra heavy Huck at 1c. cheap at 20c.
40 doz. Brown Linen Towels at 5c. each; bargain.
500 doz. fine fringe Doylies at 6c. and 8c. per doz., cheap.
2,000 doz. assort'd Drop Napkins at 10c., worth 14c.
Very wide and heavy twill Toweling at 7c. per yard.
Fine crash for Toweling for 6c. per yard.
Such bargains never occurred in the annals of dry goods.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 103 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREAT RUSH! GREAT RUSH!!
WET BANANA WET SHEETING.
Good and heavy Damasks at 38c., 42c. and 45c. per yard.
Extra fine and heavy Damask 5c. 6d. per yard, worth 8s.
Full-width Sheeting without seam, at 1s. 2d., usual price 2s. 6d.
2-4 wide double-warp English Long Cloth 12½c., worth 20c.
40-inch pillow-case Muslin at 10c., value 14½c.
30-inch superfine English Long Cloth 18c., cheap at 20c.
A very superior make of Shirting at 10c., a bargain.
This is a rare chance for Hotels and Housekeepers.
E. M. JAMES, No. 103 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN.
100 pieces PLAID JACONET, at 12½ cents; usual price 25, 31.
300 pieces FRENCH SHELLANTS, at 11 cents; cheap at 25c. cents.
70 pieces BIRD'S EYE, at 10 cents; cost to manufacture 16½ cents.
400 pieces FIGURED BOOK MUSLIN, for windows, at 25c. per yard; cheap at 38c.
Slightly damaged by water.
T. M. JAMES, No. 103 6th-av., near 8th-st.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
IN
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, &c.
H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL COMMENCE FOR SALE
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1863,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
FROM 40 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW
FORMER PRICES.
This stock embraces
All the new Parisian styles
And novelties of the season.
The proprietor having determined to close out the
ENTIRE STOCK
Previous to Feb. 20, 1863,
Will offer the following inducements to purchasers:
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK TRICOT RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $5; former prices $6.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS
at $7 and $8; former prices $10 and $12.
BLACK FELT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $5 50; former prices $10.
BLACK SLEEVE CLOAKS (Crochet Trimmings)
at $10; former price $15.
BLACK TRICOT SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $11; former price $17.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $13, $14, and $16; former prices $18, $20, and $22.
As this stock must be disposed of previous to Feb. 20, the ladies will see at a glance the necessity of an early call, as the prices are at least from
40 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the exclusive right to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.
Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.
The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:
Peck Brothers & Co., Wallace & Sons,
Wilkins & Co., J. P. Morse & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thompson, Frost & Co.,
Hickox & Gibson Skirt Co., Samuel H. Doughty,
Adams & Greenman, D. M. Bennett & Co.,
Barnett & Bassett, M. Donnelly & Co.,
Hoskins & Barnard, O. H. Barnard,
Hoskins & Bailey, Wm. Shackleton, Agent,
Joseph W. Drexel, P. Hull & Co.
W. H. Read & Co., J. C. Brown,
The Union Skirt Co.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,
BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, &c., &c.
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, TO
BE SOLD OFF REGARDLESS OF
COST, AS CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
Sale daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
At
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 479 Broadway.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SOIREE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now en route from Europe.
JAMES PUCKRIN,
No. 261 Broadway.

SEWING.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS.—Self-adjusting bustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $2 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 12 springs, $1. Dealers supplied with 6 springs for $3 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 12 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 363 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with any store here.

WHITE GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES, Ginghams, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Cloaking, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 84 Cedar-line-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!
LADIES, RUSHING IN CROWDS
TO SEE FURS, GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.
MINK SKINS
RETURNED SELLING THE SAME
TWO WEEKS SINCE TO FURRIERS.
WHO WANTED CHOICE SELECTIONS.
RETURNS TO MAKE TO HUNTERS BY REQ. I.
MUST NOW CLOSE OUT
FURS THAT WILL BRING DOUBLE
NEXT WINTER.
AT THE FUR TRADE TRAPPERS DEPOT.
DRAKE,
No 9 Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
Have sold the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS.
At a discount of 30 per cent. from last years' prices. Our Mink Fur, 4 feet of these Wrench Mink cost, at 56, usually sold at $75; Sable Mink sets at $5, usual price $15; Real Sable Victorine, Muff and Boa, $75. Gents'
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 6, 1857; JAN. 19, 1858; NOV. 15, 1859.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 61 and 63 Annst. and 27 IRELAND-PL., 726 and 728 BROADWAY, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO IS a kind and pleasant disposition, a place in a family where she will be considered as one of the family; is a neat sewer, and willing to make herself useful; has no objection to going out of the City a short distance. Unexceptionable references as to character and capability. For further particulars address a note to A. E., Box No. 113 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A situation to take charge of a baby; is a good laundress and a neat dress-maker; or would take care of grown children, who has had much experience, and will be found kind and obliging. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 34 Jay-st.; or address A. C., Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHful and tenderhearted girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or will do the general housework of a small family; is a trusty servant in the kitchen; can wash and iron well; has excellent reference from her last place. Apply at No. 416 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in a magnificent style, and muslins and lace; does fluting; is fully competent; wages $7 a month; also, a girl of 15, to mind a baby; sews neatly; quick at the needle; wages $4. Call at No. 226 East 23d-street, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy, also plain sewing; or as chamber-maid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 97 Charlton-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City reference; lived eight years in one family; no objection to leave the City. Washington preferred. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having always lived in that capacity, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 197 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 8th-av., in the Millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or would assist with housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 7 years. Call at No. 71 King-st., 2d floor, front room; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking, puddings, and different breads; or who can give the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 216 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in the care of children; most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 21 Greenwich-av., opposite 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE protestant girl to do light chamber-work, or take care of children; or take care of a baby and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 46 East 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable German Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; willing and obliging; has very good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 317 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small, private family, as cook and baker, who understands all kinds of fowls and pastry; if necessary will assist as washer and ironer. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and State sts., Brooklyn. Best City reference given. Address a note to the above.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant girl, a situation as excellent and neat pastry-cook; makes the best of bread; understands the management of milk and butter; or would take a first-class laundress' place. Is careful, upright, and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FOR A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as experienced cook and laundress; or cook and do washing and ironing; is a middle-aged woman, reliable and steady, neat about the kitchen, quick and thoroughly capable; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or housekeeper in a private family, is a good family baker; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, a situation as child's nurse and laundress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for four days at No. 212 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference given. If required. Apply at No. 124 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as housemaid and sewer, or as waitress and sewer; she understands her business thoroughly. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 305 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Good City reference given. Call at No. 26 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable family as chamber-maid and good fine washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 85 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; one who understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to assist with the washing; one who can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 12 West 30th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a genteel family, as cook; she is perfectly competent; familiar with all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; can produce good reference. Inquire at No. 121 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A HOME IN BROOKLYN, FOR A young lady of the highest respectability and worth, in a family where her services in the instruction of children, or sewing a portion of the time, will compensate for board. Inquire at No. 116 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first-class laundress; understands her business in fluting and mangling; can do up ladies' muslins the best kind; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who understands her business well; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good references given. Call at No. 170 West 34th-st, near 8th-av., 2nd floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, and is a good bread baker; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 113 Ludlow-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place until engaged. Call at No. 78 6th-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN that has lived for upwards of a year in a minister's family, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to do the work of a small family; good references can be given. Call at No. 126 Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamber-maid and sewing, in a respectable family. Call at No. 146 St. Mark's place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUAtion; has not the best of reference from some of the first families in the City. Call at No. 134 Clinton-place, near 6th av., first floor, back.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as competent laundress and chamber-maid in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 233 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as laundress and chamberwork; she understands her business. Can be seen at No. 237 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family, to do the general housework; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 56 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamberwaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker. Good City reference given. Call at 165 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, who fully understands the care of children, wishes to go to California with a family who may be going out by the steamer of the 25th, or the next one after; she is willing to pay half the passage-money; the best of reference. Address for three days, HELEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FRENCH AND GERMAN GIRLS—AND SERvants of every nation, male and female, can always be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 15 Bible-House, entrance between 3d and 4th Avs. French cooks and nurses on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT, RESpectable and thoroughly experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or housework for a small family; is a thorough servant, very neat and obliging; will refer to her last place, where she served over four years. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and pastry to suit the taste; has an excellent washer and ironer; can produce the best of references as to character and capability; would do

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.

GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND SILVER, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF COMMERCIAL PAPER.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,

No. 60 Wall-st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Accurate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.	
Bills discounted	$1,677,842 60
Exchange matured	45,791 50
Exchange maturing	2,140,690 11
Real Estate	129,145 84
State Bonds	176,000 00
Suspended Debt	49,709 14
Protest Account	239 42
Due from Banks	2,561 92
Bank notes on hand of other Banks	212,240 00
Specie on hand	1,264,900 11
Total	$5,698,709 53

CR.		
Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by Individuals	1,284,219 50—	$2,284,219 50
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		183,619 37
Dividends unpaid		70,000 00
Profit and Loss		9,374 38
Interest and Exchange Surplus		93,176 95
Interest and Exchange	176,792 07	45,136 05
Less Expenses	30,146 15—	146,645 92
Due to Banks		220,228 64
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		29,702 07
Contingent Fund		1,000 00
Circulation		1,146,790 00
Total		$5,558,709 53

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND LOAN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 9 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be publicly opened for the loan authorized by chapter 278 of the laws of 1858, entitled "An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to borrow money for the purpose of carrying on the work in the Central Park," passed April 24, 1858, and chapter 319, entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled 'An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York,' so laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same for the Central Park," passed April 24, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 20, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-three shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

Proposals must state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain for the deposit to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive certificates for the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed to Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 9 Hall of Records, New-York.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department for Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 6, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.

REPORT OF THE TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The said Company reports, that the amount of their capital is 40,000 (forty thousand) shares of one hundred dollars each.

That of the shares there have been issued as full paid stock, in payment for the lands of the Company in Monroe township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, containing about 1,160 acres; and the residue thereof were for cash; and that all the capital has been thus actually paid in.

That the Company owns $100,000, due by their bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, and secured by mortgage on their aforesaid lands, to Alfred Reeve, Trustee, said mortgage being recorded in Bradford County aforesaid, and reference being made thereto for further particulars.

That the Company have no other existing debt.

R. H. HILLCOL, President and Trustee.
E. J. WEYMOUTH, } Trustees.
E. BRONSON, }

State of New-York and City of New-York, ss.: BENJ. F. WEYMOUTH, of said City, being duly sworn says: That he is Secretary of the Towanda Coal and Iron Company of Pennsylvania, and that the foregoing report is true.

E. J. WEYMOUTH, Secretary.

Sworn before me this 18th day of January, A. D. 1859.

G. T. Haws, Commissioner.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The interest on the Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

E. J. WEYMOUTH, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN OIL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.

THE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY.

A duly incorporated under the act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical or Chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848, and the acts amending the same.

The undersigned hereby certify, That the capital stock of said Company is three hundred thousand dollars; that of this amount stock has been issued to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in payment for, and to the amount of the value of the property purchased by the Company.

The remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars has been actually paid to the Company in cash. The amount of the existing debts of the Company, as they stand, is six-teen hundred and fourteen 14-100 dollars.

N. T. CARRYL, President.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. S. Hoffman, Chas. A. Jarvis,
Edward Lauman, James M. Motley.
F. T. Carryl,

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 17th day of January, 1859, personally appeared before me, James M. Motley, Secretary of the Manhattan Oil Company, who being duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the above report are in all respects true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn before me Jan. 17, 1859.

GEO. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

James M. Motley, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at this Bank for the term of six months and upwards, will be allowed and paid to them or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock, at No. 128 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COOSEMANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 101 DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following persons were elected:

JAMES N. DOBB, JOHN G. JONES,
WILLIAM H. LEFFINGWELL, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT C. ARMENDT, DANIEL S. YEARING,
THEODORE MYDDLETON, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ALEXANDER HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were elected: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 337 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the semi-annual Dividends on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, President.

JAMES F. WORRELL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Mortgage executed to the undersigned, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29), or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

Boston, Dec. 29, 1858.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the various Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the office late Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1858, will be made up to Feb. 5, and on the days that the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

$40,000.—FOR SALE—FORTY MILWAUKEE and Western First Mortgage Eight per Cent Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each. Principal and coupons payable in the City of New-York. A part of an issue of $100,000. Clear of taxes and payable free. The bonds are entitled to the conclusion of capitalists, are offered as the only Amboy security, at a very low price. Purchaser can have the option of a private loan for both principal and interest by paying a consideration for the same. For further and full particulars, apply to R. DRAPER, No. 39 Pine-st.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK AQUEDUCT BOND BOOK No. 1.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Aqueduct Bond Loan, payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 9 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates of interest on said Bonds to January 1, 1859, after that day.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE LONDON BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, of London, hereby give notice that they will receive Passage on account of their firm, for which they will issue their Sterling LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES, at £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use by the customers of Messrs. Sherman & Co., payable in all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

P. W. GRADDOCK, Note Broker, No. 6 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and 61 Devonshire-st., Boston, will buy and sell Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion, Bank Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and all kinds of Uncurrent Money in any part of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE GERMAN WESTCHESTER (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY for the Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1858, as required by the Charter.

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1857		$580,189 69
Premiums from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858		2,483,884 19
Total Marine Premiums		$3,064,073 88
Premiums marked off as earned for the year	$2,307,149 88	
Interest received and accrued on Investments	86,876 20	
Total	$2,394,026 08	
Less Return Premiums, Discount on Premiums, &c.	300,983 16	
Leaving Net Receipts of the Company		$1,593,042 92
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,009,027 79	
Less reserve of last year	265,000	
Total	$833,027 79	
Re-insurance, Taxes, Expenses and Commissions	200,061 42—	1,133,189 15
Leaving Net Profits for the year		$160,353 37

DISPOSITION AS FOLLOWS:

Dividend of July Interest to Stockholders	$20,000 00
Dividend of January Interest to Stockholders	20,000 00
Interest to Scripholders of 6 P. cent. on Scrip of 1857-8, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1859	20,000 00
Reserve to cover possible losses by marine disasters, including loose per ship *Isaac Wright* and bark *Oakland*, reported lost in January	150,000 00
Reserved for Discount on Bills Receivable, reducing them to a cash basis	40,000 00
Guarantee on Bills Receivable and open accounts	34,000 00
Available for distribution, as Dividend of net profits—pay ¾ to Stockholders and ¼ to Policy Holders	437,574 48— $760,853 37

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in Banks	$127,689 41	
City Bonds, and Loans on Bond and Mort. on City Property	230,000 00	
Loans on Call, secured by State and other Stocks	91,700 00	
Bank Stocks and U. S. Stocks	509,018 02	
Bonds of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	60,000 00	
Bills Receivable, Accounts due the Comp'y and Accrued Int.	1,853,276 63—	$2,810,683 06

TO REPRESENT:

Cash capital	$1,000,000 00	
Scrip of 1857 and 1858	560,981 41	
Scrip of 1859 (to be issued June 1, 1859)	220,456 86	
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip holders Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1859	60,000 00	
Dividend to Stockholders to be paid Feb. 1, 1859	100,000 00	
Surplus dividend Fund retain'd	6,518 62	
Reserve, as above	220,000 00	
Premiums on Risks not yet expired	545,696 54	
Unpaid Interest on Scrip, &c.	7,041 74—	$2,810,683 06

The Amount set apart as Scrip Dividend being three-fourths the net profits, is	$320,455 86
We recommend, therefore, a Scrip Dividend of 20 per cent. on the $1,600,000, estimated as terminated without loss, which will amount to	320,000 00
Leaving an undivided balance of	$455 86
There is to credit of the Stockholders an undivided balance of last year's profits	$311 27
To which we carry ¼ of the net profits of this year	106,819 23— $107,130 50
We therefore recommend a Cash Dividend of 10 per cent. to be paid out of this fund to Stockholders which will amount to	100,000 00
Leaving an undivided balance of	$7,130 50

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your body to examine the accounts and report upon the financial condition of your Company, report that they have compared the books with the condensed statement above submitted, and find them to correspond accurately.

They have also examined the Loans made on Bonds and Mortgages, and on Stock Collaterals, and believe them to be amply secured, and they find the other assets of the Company correct.

They, therefore, recommend that the Dividend on the Stock and the Interest on the Scrip be paid according to the statement submitted, on and after the 1st day of February, and that the new Scrip be issued on and after June 1 to Policy holders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADRIAN ISELIN,
GEORGE BLISS, } Committee.
SAML. D. BABCOCK,

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Jan. 18, 1859.

On motion, this report was unanimously accepted, and adopted by the Board of Directors.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL, of Howland & Aspinwall.
E. CALDWELL, of Caldwell & Coleman.
JOHN ALLEN.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN, of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON, of T. Richardson & Co.
JOHN P. BROWN, of Brown & De Rosett.
A. LACHAISE, of Lachaise, Pauché & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK, of Loeschigk, Wessendonck & Co.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Munroe & Co., Paris.
SAML. D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM, of Brigham & Parsons.
CHAS. STRECKER, of Kunkelman & Strecker.
WILSON G. HUNT, of Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co.
H. P. ARNAULDING, of Spaulding, Vail, Fuller & Co.
WILLIAM G. LANE, of William G. Lane & Co.
ROBERT SPEDDING, of Stone & Co.
SAMUEL BATES, of Stone & Co.
J. B. JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd.
E. LAHENS, of E. Lahens & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic.
G. G. SAMPSON, of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAMES BENKARD, of Benkard and Hutton.
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. LEAYCRAFT, of Leaycraft & Co.
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, of Brewer & Caldwell.
GEORGE W. HENNINGS, of Hennings, Muller & Gosling.
E. L. TRENHOLM, of John Fraser & Co., Charleston, S. C.
C. G. H. SCHLOTTNER, of J. H. Frerichs & Co.
THOMAS B. CURTIS, Boston.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The transfer books of the Stock and Scrip of the Great Western Insurance Company will be closed from this day to Feb. 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

BONDS LOST.—A LETTER MAILED TO OUR address, at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 11th December last, containing the following Bonds and Coupons, not having been received, we hereby caution the public against buying or negotiating the same, namely:

No. 87—one coupon of $35; Athens County, Ohio, due Jan. 1, 1859.

Nos. 226 and 232—two coupons of $17 50 each; city of Milwaukee, due Jan. 2, 1859.

Nos. 277, 361 and 1,151—three coupons of $35; Galena and Chicago, due Feb. 1, 1859.

Nos. 2,440, 2,444, 2,446 and 2,469—four bonds of $500 each New York and Erie 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, due in 1875, with interest coupons attached, due Aug. 1, 1859, and subsequently.

MORAN BROTHERS,
No. 1 Hanover square, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1859.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS, JNO. J. DOWNIE,
WM. H. SLOCUM, CH'T G. GUNTHER.

CHAS. M. CURTISS,

And BENJ. W. CLAFF, CHAS. R. LEVERIDGE and AMOS ROGERS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. SPAAN was unanimously reelected President.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 34-av. and 35th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA.—Before the Bank of British North America have Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange is favorable.

Drafts granted and bills warranted and collected on advantageous terms in Canada, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

H. A. FERGUSSON, } No. 32
P. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

WANTED—BY A LADY, IN EMBARRASSING circumstances, $500 for immediate use, for which she will give good security, three times the amount, or, if preferred, a pleasant suite of rooms, with satisfactory board. Address immediately A. C. 62, Union Post-Office, with particulars.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOSE & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

WANTED—CITY OF FON DU LAC BONDS. BY WALBERT H. HIGGLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine-st. and Nassau-st., New-York, receive deposits of Gold and Currency, buy and sell Bills of Exchange, Bonds and Stocks, and negotiate loans on favorable terms.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion, Bank Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Coupons, Dividends, &c., and to the West India business, &c., similar to those in which they are extensively engaged in London.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 25 Pine-st. (Great Western Building,) N. Y.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 19, 1859.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 36-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT B. HOME, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That applications be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, JAN. 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 6th day of January, 1859.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st of February.

By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., New-York, Jan. 13, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.

RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
ST. GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN DUNCAN,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	D. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. H. WARD,
SILAS ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH R. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. CAPITAL $150,000.

WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Dennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson P. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abr'm Deniter,	Nathan Asiel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,
		D. B. KEELER, President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimates for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Building
JOHN J. DYMOND, } Committee.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW HOSSEN, Chairman.

H. P. WARE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 23 Chambers-st. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET, } Committee on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allcopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the largest assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in the City, and at prices which defy competition.

C. E. KENDUIT,
Wine Vaults, No. 32 Wall-st.

$4 50.—DOUBLE-GOLD WATER-PROOF Anchor Watch now ready at JOHN F. ACK'S, Ann-st. Also, those $2 50 double-gold Pen Books, warranted to give satisfaction.

SHIPPING.

COLLINS'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
Steamer Ship
Clipper Ship
YOUNG AMERICA.
D. S. Ramsay, Commander.
Pier No. 15 East River.

This unrivalled clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., Trenton Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22,
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
Ingram, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of sending their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. The freights at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched to the day advertised.

N. B.—No Rail Roads taken on vessels of this line.

For balance of freight apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., Trenton Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLOW, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 29,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be responsible for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain Geo. Wm. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide their own knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to Cobus: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $25, or from Galway for $20.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. H

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

Commissioner Bowne has sent in the resignation of his office as Quarantine Commissioner, and it is rumored that Mr. Hall's resignation has also been sent up, but it has not yet been received at the Governor's hands.

The papers have been made out granting the first pardon under Gov. Morgan's Administration. Your readers will remember James T. Fisher, who was sentenced on a charge of kidnapping a child and carrying it off to Washington. On trial he pleaded guilty. The evidence showed him more a tool than an active agent in the crime, but he was sentenced, on the 1st of June, to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The pardon is dated Jan. 19, 1859, and the pardoned prisoner is to be removed to Canada, where he belongs.

In the Senate Mr. Parsons introduced a bill making appropriations for the Canal debt and the maintenance of the Canals for 1859. It appropriates out of the Canal revenues, for Canal expenses, repairs and salaries, $300,000; for Auditor's clerk hire and contingencies, $2,000; for the Canal debt interest and Canal debt, $1,700,000; for sinking Fund, $250,000; for Canal loan interest, made under the Constitution, $716,000; for Sinking Fund on loans made under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, $400,000, but no investment in this fund is to be made, except from the Canal surplus; for extraordinary Government, $200,000.

Senator Lyon filed the Auditor's Report of 1858, relative to the unconstitutionality of the act of 1857 abolishing tolls on railroads, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to furnish this Senate with his opinion upon the following points:

First—Whether the act abolishing tolls on Railroads, passed July 19, 1851, was of that character that requires for its passage a majority of all the members elected to each House when a three-fifths quorum was present. (Art. 7, Sec. 14, Const.)

Second—Whether said act appropriated public moneys or property in such a sense as to require for its validity the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature. (Art. 1, Const., Sec. 9.)

Third—Whether said act does not conflict with the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 of Article 7th of the Constitution.

By consent the resolution was tabled.

In the House, to-day, there was the usual rush of petitions for and against steam on the Atlantic-avenue, and for the relief of gas-consumers from the impositions of gas Companies. On this latter subject the aggregate number of petitioners to-day, was something like five hundred,—yesterday over one thousand names went to the Clerk's desks with the same prayer. Prayers against the repeal of the act of 1854, allowing witnesses to testify in their own behalf, were also numerously sent up.

Alderman Wilson's bill to compel Senators and Assemblymen to reside in the districts that they represent, was adversely reported and so irretrievably lost. Mr. Barnabas's bill to pay jurors in civil cases, was defeated in the same way. But the bill enabling stockholders in the Building Associations of Kings County to demand the appointment of Receivers, and so to wind up these once popular concerns, was favorably reported. A bill enabling the people of Queens to comfort themselves with a Coroner for every town, was favorably reported.

Two have already passed Mr. Jaycox's bill "for the punishment of certain offenses." Yesterday, it was favorably reported, and put upon the general orders. The meaning of this innocently-named act is, that for offenses committed on Staten Island—such comparative little improprieties as burning, not simply such hospital buildings as their Board of Health may deem nuisances, but also ten private dwellings that the keenest Board of Health would not call a nuisance—the parties guilty of the arson may be taken to some other county for trial. The bill is both retrospective and prospective. It was moved last year in the House, prompted by the threats to burn all within the quarantine inclosure, which, however, were deemed idle contingencies to cause any serious suspicion that they would be put into execution. Hence the proposed law was not urged—unfortunately, too: for no doubt if it had been passed it would have deterred the Staten Islanders from their extensive bonfires. From the sudden apparition of certain Staten Islanders, spoken inflammatory speeches at Richmond still (tangible in our ears,) to the lobby about the time that the report was made, it is probable that there will be an effort to sustain the bill by recommitting it.

The proposal for the fifth [City Railroad of this session was noticed by Mr. C. S. Spencer this morning. It was only a notice,—its intentions being all shadowy and dimensionless yet. The fourth in order of birth was Mr. H. A. Clarke. That gentleman gave notice that he would introduce a bill to construct a railroad, commencing at the Central Park, through the following streets: Seventh-avenue, Broadway, University-place, Sixth-street, Green, Canal, West Broadway to Barclay and up to Broadway, thence back through Church, Mercer and Eighth streets to the place of starting. It was the same gentleman who gave notice of a Ninth-avenue Railroad bill yesterday,—Railroad No. 3,—which empowers Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., James M. Peet, John H. Morris, C. C. White, Wm. H. McIntyre, Samuel Osgood, John McLane, and W. W. Niles to construct a railroad commencing at the northerly part of Ninth-avenue, to Greenwich-street, thence to Canal-street, thence to Hudson and Chambers street, thence to College-place, thence to Barclay-street and thence to Broadway. The rate of fare is to be the same as on the other railroads of your City,—"Is to be;" that is, of any of these varied projects there is ever to come anything. Not one of them has the slightest hope of breath after falling into the hands of the Mayor, except perhaps the Avenue D concern, which seems to be urged by a combination of the stage-proprietors, who own the stage routes that it would pass over. If anybody has any objections to that one, or inclined to the rest, a true statement of the objections or a personal appearance before the Committee on Cities and Villages, will enable them to put their rights in good shape. The Committee is well manned, sensible and honest.

And now the Assembly falls into a great though a brief calm. While it is calm, let Charnos walk down among and note some of the big fishes that inhabit this sea—and heaven help that he be not drowned in the ooze endeavor. This tall, composed, white-haired man,—you will observe that the figure of speech is aided, with spectacles on his nose, is the member from Rochester, Mr. Penn, a banker, and, as any child might see, a man of character. He is Chairman of Cities and Villages, whom the undertakers for dubious gas within city limits will probably pronounce obstreperate and impracticable, long before the Session is ended. The Atlantic-street people of Brooklyn will have to satisfy him that it is a good thing for a city to drive out its only railroad before the bill authorizing a line of [illegible] upon the limited district in which the locomotive is a positive nuisance, can be reported to the House, after which expect the fight upon it. Mr. Penn was once unsuccessfully run for Mayor of Rochester, at a time when the Democrats had the ascendancy, many years ago.

You know Charles S. Spencer without a doubt. Though he is less often on the floor now than he was at the start, he is no less busy,—watching with equal eyes proposals personal to the most distant township, and bills that threaten the liberties of one of his own wards. He has already introduced a score or so of bills, and the tide continues to rise. He is a sleepless member of the Judiciary Committee.

The most presentable man in the House is Mr. Sherman of your City. He carries a good deal of natural dignity in his gait, sensibility in his face and a copy of the Revised Laws in his hand. The general impression is that he wears a buck-bone not overgrown by bending, and this fact recommended him especially to his position as Chairman of Ways and Means. The remembrance of the last few years demonstrates the necessity of guarding an empty treasury quite as closely as a full one; the gentleman from the Seventh will be quite as likely as any other man to push the safe door to, without reference to whose hand is inside.

Monsieur Hall, of Essex, who declined this berth, is a great favorite in the House. Never factious, he always keeps his eye on the gun. He is never out of his seat, and sits down to a third reading as if the dry-rot term of a village charter were full of marrow.

Mr. Hahnemann, of Orleans, was another of the candidates before caucus for the Speakership. He has the look of a sensible middle-aged farmer. He has been elected for three consecutive years Member of Assembly, and has been, they say, a Director of the Watertown and Rome Railroad for still a longer time. With a look of great benevolence on his face, he is rather fond of pitching wind-bags, but never surrenders for a moment his hold of sincerity. Last Winter when the Kansas resolutions were under consideration he began a long speech; the House becoming somewhat unruly under it, he quietly remarked that he thought it would take him about three hours to finish what he had to say; he did not at first intend to detain them so long, but from their unpleasant conduct he thought they needed rest, he would go on—and he did. One of the New-York men protested an amiable custom against Mr. Hahnemann's meddling with New-York affairs, which, however, was not allowed to be entered upon.

[Advertisement.]

SICK! what is it? How shall I cure it? Many ask this question in the course of a year, but few ask what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of itching, moisture, frequent bleeding, or external or internal irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. With prudence the engorgement, disease of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are ineffectual.

HEMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT AND PILLS

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of Hemorrhoidal Homœopathic Specifics, with book of directions and 50 Remedies in large 2-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 16 boxes and book, $6.

The Remedies by the single box, or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. Humphreys & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

GAFFETT'S MEDICATED PAPER CURES AND PREVENTS PILES!

A Card.—Our names and places of business having been announced by some person or persons unknown to us, in connection with the sale of Medicated Paper for the Water Closet, we take this opportunity to say that we have no paper of that kind for sale, excepting that originally discovered and now manufactured by

J. C. Gaffett,

which is generally approved by our customers.

Nos. 165, 279, 511 and 756 Broadway.

And others.

J. C. Gaffett & Co.'s only depôt is at No. 61 Ann-street. Look for Gaffett's name in each sheet—in water-mark—and his autograph upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

Brandreth's Pills

Require no change in diet, or

Especial care against cold,

When we have pain they should be used.

Principal Office,

No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human ailments. The Pills will cure it in ten days. The Ointment is equally sure and speedy in its operation on sores and eruptions. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 358 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and

No. 468 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Hungarian Wines.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, 6s, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. Feuger & Grossmeyer, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, at No. 296 Canal-street, at 40 per cent. below cost. Sale positive.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 19.

$1,000	Louisiana 5s, c.	95	100	Harlem Railroad	13¾
200	Cal. St. 7s, N. Es.	68	200	do	13⅝
2,000	do	84⅝	50	Harlem R. Pref'd	28⅛
5,000	do	860 84¾	40	do	28¾
10,000	Virginia 6s	96⅝	100	do	29
4,000	N. J. C. R.s. 6s	91⅝	450	do	30
1,000	N. J. C. Rs. '70	103⅝	250	do	29¾
1,000	do '71	103⅜	400	Reading Railroad	51
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	94¼	50	do	51⅛
4,000	Har. 2d m. bds.	94	50	do	51⅛
4,000	Mich. C. R. 8 per ct. 1878 S. F. C. bs.	94⅛	200	do	51
1,000	Cal. & O. 2d m. bs.	87	15	Mich. Cen. RR	51
500	T. R. & W. 1st m. bs.	90	150	do	52
25	Merchants Bank	110⅜	100	do	52⅛
170	Bank of Com	101	100	do	52⅝
10	Am. Ex. Bank	106⅛	50	M. So. & No. Ia. RR	20⅝
10	do	106⅜	34	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	47⅛
10	Continental Bank	106⅝	200	do	47⅝
10	Marine Bank	99	100	Panama RR	110⅞
220	Commonwealth Bk.	99⅛	50	do	110⅝
11	Am. Guano Co	6¼	100	do	110⅞
100	do	6¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	69⅛
20	Citizens' Bank	102	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R.	80⅜
10	Metrop. Ins. Co	119¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	70⅞
102	Pac. M. Stmp. Co	90	500	do	71⅛
200	do	89⅜	50	do	71⅜
50	do	89⅝	200	do	71¾
150	Canton Co	30	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	99
150	Canton Co	30⅛	100	do	81⅜
225	N. Y. Cent. R.	94⅞	200	Chi. and Rk. I. R.	99
200	do	94⅝	50	do	89⅝
200	do	94⅞	100	do	89⅞
100	do	94⅝	50	do	90
100	Erie Railroad	13⅝	125	Mil. and Miss. R.	19¾
100	do	13⅝	50	do	19⅝
100	do	13⅞	100	La C. and Mil. R.	13⅝
100	do	13⅞	25	do	13⅝
400	do	13⅞	10	Del., L. and W. R.	80
50	Hudson River R.	34⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Missouri 6s	86⅜	400	Reading R. R.	50 50⅝
3,000	do	860 86⅞	100	do	50⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89	200	do	850 50⅞
5,000	Cal. & Chi. 1st m.	87	200	do	50⅞
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	93⅝	200	do	50⅞
7,000	do	93	100	do	860 50
25	Bank of Commerce	101	100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	29⅛
5	Pac. M. St. Co.	89⅜	25	Mich. Cen. R.R.	53⅛
25	do	850 89	50	do	52
150	do	89	50	do	52⅛
100	Cary Improv. Co	6¾	200	Panama RR	850 116⅞
20	Penn. Coal Co	85	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71
100	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	90⅜	50	do	860 71
480	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	94⅜	100	do	850 71
100	do	860 94⅜	225	do	70⅞
100	do	b n w 94⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	850 89⅜
100	do	b n w 94⅜	100	do	89⅜
100	do	60 94⅜	100	do	850 89⅝
25	Erie Railroad	14	100	La Crosse & Mili. R.	13⅞

Wednesday, Jan. 19—P. M.

The *City of Washington*, screw steamer, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 5, arrived at an early hour this forenoon, with intelligence four days later than by the previous mail. The political news to the purport that an unfriendly feeling has shown itself as between France and Austria, is the principal item of interest. A remark of the Emperor Napoleon to the Austrian Ambassador, at the Imperial *levee* of the 1st January, to the effect that the relations of the two Powers are not as satisfactory as they have been, caused a decline of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on the *Bourse* on Monday, January 3, and of ¼ in the English Funds, at London, though by the latest telegraphic advice it is added while the Funds were still prejudiced by the occurrence in question, no further decline had occurred on the London Exchange, and financial matters otherwise were quite satisfactory. Money, after the payments of the 4th January, was again very easy, and there was a disposition again among the Discount people to take choice bills under the Bank rate of 2½ ₱ cent. Consols left off 96¾@¼ for cash, and 96⅝ for the February account. Advices had been received that $4,000,000 Australian Gold was on the way to London by three different sailing-packets. The Oriental steamer, on the other hand, would take out $2,300,000 in Silver, for India and China. In American Stocks, business is reported in Illinois Central at 68¼@68@67, closing 68, and in the Construction Bonds at 81@80½. The following is the latest in

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done
Illinois Central 8 ₱ ct., 1875	77 to 78	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	79 to 81	81 80¾
Do. Freeland, '90	80 to 82	79½ 80¾ 80
Do. 100 shares, 900 pd.	84 to 88	4tc. 83½ 8 da.
Michigan Cen. 1 m. c. d ₱ ct., '60	94 to 96	
Do. do. do. do. '69	94 to 96	
Do., (sinking fund) 1862	96 to 97	
Do., 3100 shares	40 to 80	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₱ ct s. f. '66	68 to 70	
Do., 3100 shares	20 to 25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct, s. f., '83	94 to 96	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. cen. '76	92 to 94	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. s. f., '76	92 to 94	93
Do., do., 3100 shares	77 to 79	
N. Y. & E. 7 ₱ ct. b. con., '71	40 to 45	
Do., do., sinking fund '75	40 to 45	
Do., do., 2d m. '80	70 to 72	
Do., do., bds., cons., '85	40 to 45	
Do., do., 3100 shares	16 to 18	16
Pa. ₱ Rs. 1st m. con	90 to 95	
Do., do., 2d m.	92 to 94	93½ 3
Do., do., 350 shares	36 to 40	
Phil. & Read. 1 m., '70	68 to 69	
Do., 2d mort., 1870	70 to 72	
Do., 350 shares	32 to 35	

In Colonial Produce in London the markets were all firm, and for Wheat the demand was better. In Liverpool, Wheat is quoted 1d.@2d. dearer, and Indian Corn 1s. the quarter higher. The Cotton trade continued good at Manchester, but prices for the raw material at Liverpool is called a *sixteenth* easier, importers offering their stock freely.

The news unfavorably influenced our Stock Exchange, to-day, and somewhat unsettled the firmness of tone manifested on Tuesday afternoon. The reaction is about ½ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, Rock Island and Galena; ¼@1¼ ₱ cent. on Reading, and 1 ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail. State Stocks and Railway Bonds were but slightly moved, and are again but sparingly offered. The Bonds of the New-York Central, Harlem and Michigan Central were in request at ¼@½ ₱ cent. advance, and Illinois Constructions steady at 80. The Shares of the last named Road, and the Shares and Bonds of the Erie, were steady. The two Coal stocks, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania, are firm, and the same remark applies to Harlem Preferred, Panama and Michigan Central, although some few short sales were made at a fraction off. Money, after the payments of the 4th